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TELEGRAMS.

Reduced Taxes and Increased Enlightenment for France.

Another Significant Statement of Baron Von Beust.

CATASTROPHE IN A SICILIAN CATHEDRAL

Sixteen Persons Trampled to Death.

Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate Juarez and His Ministers.

Official Report of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

FRANCE.

A Coming Manifesto from the Emperor—Taxes to be Reduced and the Educational System to be Extended.

PARIS, (by the French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 5.

It is reported that the Emperor will soon issue a manifesto announcing as the last act of his personal government the reduction of certain taxes and the extension of the educational system of France.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust on the War Question—Peace Not Probable for any Length of Time.

VIENNA, (By the French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 5.

During the discussion of the war estimates in the Reichsrath, Baron VON BEUST said it was hazardous to promise to maintain peace for a considerable length of time, but he expressed the opinion that if no war occurred during the next four years, the preservation of the peace of Europe for a long period beyond was certain.

ITALY.

Fire in a Crowded Cathedral—Panic Among the Congregation—Sixteen Persons Trampled to Death—Others Injured.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 5.

During the celebration of a great festival in the Cathedral of Trani, Sicily, the drapery caught fire. The church was crowded at the time. The congregation was seized with panic, and a rush was made for the doors. In the confusion sixteen persons were trampled to death, and a large number were badly bruised. The fire was easily extinguished before any considerable damage had been done to the Cathedral.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in the Commons—The Canadian Loan Bill.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. OTWAY, in reply to a question from Mr. BOWRING, said in consequence of a recommendation of the Official Committee the Government had declined to fill the vacancy in the British Consulship at Chicago.

Mr. STANSFELD moved the second reading of the Canadian Loan bill, which proposes to guarantee a loan of £300,000 for the purchase of the territory and rights of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. STANSFELD said that in order to facilitate the adjustment of this question, which was of considerable importance in respect to the relations of England with America, and to promote the settlement of the territory, Her Majesty's Government undertook, in accordance with the pledge it had given, to propose this guarantee to the House.

Mr. MONK opposed the motion, and moved an amendment that the second reading be postponed three months.

Mr. DILKE seconded the amendment. He hoped the Government would lay down some clear, distinct policy with respect to colonial guarantees.

After some further discussion, the amendment to postpone the second reading was rejected by a vote of 65 to 10, and the bill was then read for the second time.

Action of the Irish Bishops—A General Synod to Assemble—Rearrangement of the Harvard Crew.

DUBLIN, (By the French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Irish Bishops in conference here have resolved that a General Synod, in which the laity as well as the clergy are to be represented, shall assemble at an early day. They have also decided to convene Provincial Synods to consider the local changes necessary to be made in the Churches under the present circumstances.

The Corporation of the City of Waterford have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. GLADSTONE for the successful passage of the Irish Church bill.

LONDON, (By the French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Harvard crew have been rearranged as follows: LORING, stroke; SIMMONS next, RICE next, and BASS bow. Their speed has improved, and in their practice yesterday they made from 37 to 40 strokes per minute.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta—The Winning Yachts.

COWES, Thursday, Aug. 5.

To-day, the third of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, the race for the Town Cup, a piece of plate valued at £100, took place. It was sailed over the Queen's Course, fifty miles, and was a time race on the Royal Yacht Squadron scale. The weather was fine. Thirteen yachts started. The race was won by Mr. T. CHAMBERLAYNE's cutter *Arrow*, 102 tons. Mr. R. SUTTON's schooner *Aline*, 216 tons, was second, and Mr. C. J. TENNANT's cutter *Oimara*, 165 tons, third.

SERVIA.

Refusal of the Emperor to Pardon the Prince Karageorgewich.

PESTH, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has declined to grant the petition of the wife of Prince KARAGEORGEWICH for the pardon of her husband, accused of assassinating the late Prince of SERVIA, and has ordered that his case be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals.

MEXICO.

Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate Juarez and his Ministers—Arrest of Prominent Citizens and Europeans.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The steamer from Vera Cruz brings dates from the City of Mexico to Aug. 1. The examination of CARVAJAL, ESPINOSA, SANCHES and VARGAS on charges of disloyalty, was in progress.

Prominent citizens and Europeans had been arrested on suspicion of being connected with a plot to assassinate President JUAREZ and his Ministers and pillage the city. Minister NELIAS had been appealed to, but refused to intercede in behalf of the alleged conspirators.

The revolutionists in Tamaulipas have been defeated by the National troops sent against them.

The Indian war in Yucatan continues and is extending.

CUBA.

Reports from Revolutionary Sources—Outrages by the Volunteers in Puerto Principe—Skirmishes and Results—Expectations of the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Advices from Cubans to their friends in this city, to the 26th ult., state that General QUESADA still has control of communication between the coast and Puerto Principe; that the inhabitants of that city are completely at the mercy of the volunteer soldiery, who are committing every description of outrage in the city and the country adjacent. It is now almost impossible to obtain supplies, and the suffering of the people is represented as very great. Fighting is reported at several points in General JORDAN's department, where the Spanish troops have been reinforced by two regiments of volunteers and a battalion of regulars from Havana.

Near Santiago de Cuba the Cubans were attacked by a superior force of Spaniards, and at first were driven from their position with some loss, but they were rallied, and, reinforced by troops from General FIGUEROS' command, regained the position and compelled the Spanish troops to retire.

It is reported that a small foraging party of Cubans were captured near Remedios, and another near Sagua la Grande. The number of Cubans thus captured was eighty, and it is feared they were immediately executed.

The Cuban troops, it is reported, continue to be free from disease and in excellent spirits. The commanders are moving to take advantage of the present demoralized condition of the Spanish forces.

The letters containing the above information state that in twenty days decisive action will be taken in the Eastern Department, which will give the Cubans control of the affairs of that portion of the island.

THE INDIANS.

Council with the Chiefs and Counselors of the Osages—The "Sturgis" Treaty—Their Grievances to be Laid before the Authorities at Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 5.

A special dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, dated the 4th inst., is to the effect that Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, held a council with the Chiefs and counselors of the Osage Indians on Sunday last. Three of the five bands composing the tribe were represented. He informed the Indians that he had met them for the purpose of hearing what they had to say with regard to the treaty of May, 1868, known as the "Sturgis Treaty," whereby the Osages had agreed to sell their lands to STURGIS, or the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, for nineteen cents per acre. Thirty of the Chiefs and head men were present, and they insisted on denouncing the treaty as a fraud and a swindle. They claim that it was procured by threats and a promise of bribes to some of the Chiefs, and ask that it be not confirmed. They also complain that the annuities are not paid according to the treaty, and that when an agent visits them he fails to give all that is due. The whites are settling on their reservation and destroying their timber, which is contrary to the former treaties; and they are swindled and cheated on all sides. Mr. CLARKE has a report of their speeches, and will proceed to Washington for the purpose of laying their grievances before the President and Indian Bureau. There are upward of fifteen hundred white settlers on the reservations, and hundreds are going there every day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

General Rosecrans in San Francisco—Sailing of the China and Japan Steamer—Convention of Laboring Men in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 4.

General ROSECRANS, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived here yesterday and was serenaded by the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The steamship *Oregon* sailed for Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama, to-day with $673,000 in treasure, of which $485,000 is for Yokohama, $100,000 for Hong Kong, and $82,000 for Shanghae; also merchandise to the value of $70,000, including a ten stamp quartz mill for Japan.

The wheat exports from San Francisco for July were 220,000 sacks, valued at $800,000.

The Laboring Men's Convention, held at Virginia City, Nevada, passed resolutions declaring that the importation of Asiatics, and their employment in the mines, or other fields of labor, must be discontinued, or it will bring on an "irrepressible conflict" likely to end in bloodshed and ruin.

Reduction of Fare on the Pacific Railroad—Honolulu Advices—The Missing Ship Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Pacific Railroad has reduced the fare to New-York to $150 in currency and to Boston $153.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $100 per share, new issue, payable on the 6th inst.

Honolulu advices to July 15 have been received. The newly-arrived French Commissioner had been presented to the King, and the usual addresses were made.

The missionary packet *Morning Star* had sailed for Mysore Island, carrying fifteen passengers, among whom was Rev. Mr. POGUE, Delegate from the Hawaiian Board.

It is reported that sickness prevails among the recently-imported South Sea Islanders.

The ships *Lottie Maria* and *Ella Norton*, for the Guano Islands, and *Shirley*, for Hong Kong, had touched at Honolulu.

The Susquehanna Railroad Case—Judge Barnard's Injunction Served.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Mr. SHERMAN, of the firm of FIELDS & SHERMAN, of New-York, arrived in this city to-day with injunctions issued by Judge BARNARD to serve on President RAMSEY and Treasurer PHELPS, of the Susquehanna Railroad. The complaint in the case of the Treasurer recited that he refused to transfer the stock of the towns of Oneonta and Worcester, being incited thereto by President RAMSEY. The complaint against President RAMSEY is based on the issue of certain stock about a year ago, and he is enjoined from further issue of stock, and also from acting as President of the road. In the absence of President RAMSEY Colonel NORTH locked the doors of the offices of the Company, but they were immediately reopened by Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG. A large crowd gathered about the office, as there were indications of an outbreak, but the Police being notified, quiet was restored. JACOB LEONARD, one of Colonel NORTH's party, seized the scrip book, but brought it back after keeping it several hours. The stock of the town of Sidney, Delaware County, was transferred to JAY GOULD, and the crowd dispersed, though the end is not yet.

The Miners' Strike in Essex County, N. Y.—Riotous Proceedings of the Men—Movements of the Sheriff.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

It is reported from Port Henry, Essex County, that the miners who had turned out on a strike, have been to all the small iron ore beds and forced the men to stop work. They have unloaded trains on the road, and ordered them home, and all business is stopped in the town of Moriah, except the Bay State Iron Company's furnaces. The Sheriff of the County is there with his deputies prepared to call out a force large enough to keep the strikers away from the furnaces. There are about 700 miners in the town.

WEST POINT.

The Last Examination—Official Report of the Board of Visitors—The Working of the Present System—Satisfaction with the Institution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Board of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the annual examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June last, have submitted their report to the War Department, and it will be laid before Congress at its next session.

The Board was composed of Judge CHARLES H. WARREN, of Massachusetts; General JOHN EATON, Jr., of Tennessee; General DAVID HUNTER, U. S. A.; General W. O. GRESHAM, of Indiana; Hon. R. F. LOAN, of Missouri; and Presidents ANDERSON, of the Rochester University, New-York, and STANTON, of the Miami University, Ohio.

By law it was made the duty of the Board to examine into the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns of the Academy, and full reports upon each of those subjects are made.

The system of discipline prevalent at the Academy is very highly commended. The personal freedom so necessary to the development of strong, self-reliant characters is not imperiled by unwise restraint, yet the personal knowledge of the Superintendent respecting the habits, conduct and capacity of officers and cadets is surprisingly minute, and without being oppressive or tyrannical, and consequently repulsive, is made to exercise a constant and powerful influence over both. The main purpose of the Academy, to train young men to be safe and successful officers, is ever kept in view, and never subordinated to other ends. No oppression exists on the part of the officers, or sense of degradation on the part of the cadets; but a strict and rigorous discipline, justly, but kindly enforced, commands even from its subjects cordial obedience. To every duty well performed a value is attached, while acts of neglect and disobedience are charged to the offender, to count against him in the future. The habitual use of the language, forms and routine of the military service imparts to the future officer, while still a cadet, much knowledge of a part of his future duties. The principles of nationality, love of country, and of high personal honor, are carefully nurtured, and insure to the country patriotic and honest as well as able officers. The list of offences exhibits a gratifying freedom from malicious disobedience or moral turpitude, carelessness being the principal offence known, now that the skillful and persistent efforts of the authorities have all but obliterated the former offences of occasional intoxication, and persecution of new cadets. The Board was pleased with the long-existing practice of reporting the conduct and class standing of each cadet monthly to his friends, but would have been glad to find more evidence that the labors of the academic authorities were seconded by influences from home, and that no cadet is allowed to fall below the measure of his abilities for want of such inspiration, made doubly necessary by his long separation from his family. The introduction and gradual extension of the system of enlarged privileges as a reward for good conduct is declared to be working very well.

Instruction at the Academy is carried on under general direction of the Superintendent and the special supervision of the Professors, assisted by army officers distinguished for their attainments in the special branches they are severally detailed to teach. The division of the classes into sections, each in charge of an assistant—the Professor, proceeding from section to section, imparting the benefit of his riper knowledge to both teachers and taught—produces a uniformity of attainment not otherwise possible, and is declared to be one of the best features in the system. The blackboard illustrations and recitations of the cadets command high praise, and attest their scientific comprehension of their subjects and the faithfulness and ability of their instructors. A marked deficiency in elegance and even facility of utterance was, however, found to exist, and more training in logic, composition and criticism is considered as exceedingly desirable. This and other deficiencies is charged to the low standard of qualifications for admission, which is asserted to be two years of study below the average of colleges and universities in our own country and in military schools abroad, and to the necessity of devoting the cadets' limited time at the Academy to the studies especially appertaining to his intended profession of arms. While praising the attainments of the cadets in foreign languages, the Board think that equal attention should be given to our own. The suggested remedial measures for existing deficiencies are embraced in written as well as oral examinations; short courses of lectures upon physical geography, as connected with military operations, and hygiene, as connected with the care and preservation of troops in the field, and historical studies as a means of education. The standard of admission should be raised to correspond in some degree with the standard of other educational institutions at home and abroad. Constant additions to the scientific apparatus are advised, and the collections of illustrations of natural history, zoölogy and mineralogy being found to be very far below what is required, a plan for their enlargement and improvement is recommended for adoption. Competitive examinations as the basis of appointment to the Academy are also suggested. The separation of the Chaplaincy from the Professorship of Ethics, as an act of justice to both those important offices now languishing from their enforced union, is recommended by the Board, as it has been by all their predecessors for many years. The study of the course of ethics has long been distasteful to the cadets, and this important branch has fallen far below its standard; but it is believed that the reorganization proposed would revive and make it popular. The Board consider the proposition made to abolish it altogether as inadmissible, but its useful continuance is regarded as dependent upon reorganization. In drawing, it is advised that more time be given to draw from nature by the eye, and less time to mechanical copying. In practical instruction of all kinds, and both of a military and civil character, gratifying proficiency was observed. An interesting chapter of the report is devoted especially to the signal and telegraph drill, the application of these auxiliaries to military operations, and the almost wonderful combinations of one with the other, as illustrated by the cadets, exciting the admiration of the Board. The police of the grounds and buildings, with the exception of a want of underground drainage, is pronounced, after general observation, confirmed by minute examination, to be excellent in every respect.

The Superintendent's administration of the varied concerns of the Academy, zealously aided by his staff officers, is as highly commended by this as by former Boards of Visitors.

In commenting upon this branch of their inquiry, the Board express an opinion adverse to the displacement unnecessarily of any officers in the more responsible administrative posts.

The fiscal affairs of the Academy are reported upon very favorably. Purchases of supplies seem to have been judiciously made at seasonable times, and consequently at reasonable prices, and the accounts have been kept with scrupulous exactness.

The Cadets' Hospital is large enough for the ordinary wants of the Academy; is well kept, but needs more light and a better system of drainage than cess-pools beneath the building.

The library contains some 20,000 volumes, chiefly scientific works pertaining to the studies pursued at the Academy, but with a judicious infusion of biographical and historical works. To enable it to keep up with the wants of the age, yearly appropriations are needed, and $2,000 is suggested as the appropriation for the current year. A good catalogue is much needed, and one has been prepared without any cost to the Government, and its publication, at a cost of $1,000, is advised.

In conclusion, the Board express their opinion that however nearly the Military Academy may have met the wants of the past, it does not, in view of our national growth, the place we have taken among the nations and the progress made of late years in the science and art of war, meet the requirements of the present, as the one military school of a great nation, and that it should be raised to a standard unsurpassed abroad. They therefore recommend that the Academy be greatly enlarged, the number of pupils greatly increased, and two separate courses of study pursued. One in a general class for all the cadets, the other in a special class formed by selection of the best material from the other class, the general class to be limited to a thorough comprehension of the elementary principles of the art of war; but the special class to be limited only to the boundaries of knowledge upon that subject. Other changes are suggested as dependent upon the adoption of this proposed basis of reorganization, reaching, among other things, to a return of a portion of the graduates in each year to civil life, and to an entire change in the system of promotion in the army.

As the result of their investigations the Board find that, considering existing obstacles, wonderful results have been attained under the present organization; that many defects of that organization can and should be remedied; but that the time has come for a new organization altogether, on a greatly enlarged plan.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Senter Elected Governor by 60,000 Majority—Johnson Men Sent to the Legislature—The Returns.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The election returns received to-night show a sweeping Democratic victory. Senter is elected by 60,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic by a large majority. Johnson's return to the Senate is almost certain. Stokes carries nearly the full Republican vote in East Tennessee. The blacks much divided, and for some local offices voted largely Democratic. Knoxville gives Senter 4,000 majority, a Democratic gain of 1,600. Knox County gives Senter 300 majority; Fleming, Cattrell and McBath are sent from Knox County to the Legislature. Colonel Brownlow is defeated by a large majority. His own precinct voted for Young; the colored people nearly four to one against him. Granger, McMann, Anderson, Knox, Roone, Hamilton, Sullivan and Greene, East Tennessee counties, send Johnson men to the Legislature. Hamilton gives 1,000 SENTER majority. Granger, 300 majority; Sullivan, 1,500 majority; Greene, 800 majority; Maury, 3,000 majority; Williams, 2,000 majority; Robinson, 2,000 majority, Gill, 2,000 majority; Shelby, 2,000 majority; Poane, 800 majority for Stokes; Jefferson, 900 majority; Cocke, 800 majority; Seveid, 800 majority; Blount, 300 majority. Stokes will go out of East Tennessee with over 10,000 majority. The new registration leaves the State Democratic by 60,000. The returns do not yet show the election of one Senter Republican to the Legislature. It is two-thirds Democrats. The vote is heavy. The feeling was bitter, but the Stokes men have been overwhelmed by the Senter registration, and many have not voted. The election ended with a riot here between white railroad men and blacks, in which bullets and stones flew fast. Several persons were seriously injured.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The election passed off unusually quiet, all the saloons being closed and business generally suspended. Some official reports place SENTER's majority in this county at 3,000, and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature higher. Germantown gives SENTER 249, STOKES 4. Jackson gives SENTER 350 majority out of a total vote of 1,270. The returns come in slowly.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* gives the following returns: Hardeman County, 1,000 majority for Senter.

Three districts in Carroll County give Senter 974; Stokes, 5. Milan 340 for Senter; 306 for Stokes. Trenevant 580 for Senter, 183 for Stokes. Madison County gives Senter 2,000 majority. Trenton gives Stokes 82, and Senter 674. Union City, official, gives Senter 505, Stokes, 26. Etheridge 508, Underwood 26. Weakley County gives 3,000 majority for Senter. Grand Junction gives Stokes 107, Senter 112. Bartlett gives 32 majority for Stokes. Mason, in Tipton County, gives Stokes 246, Senter 86. Covington Town gives Senter 310, Stokes 19. Brownsville gives 490 for Senter, and 583 for Stokes. Haywood gives Senter about 200 majority.

Slaughter and Clark, both Democrats, are elected—the former to the Senate and the latter to the House.

Sullivan—Seven districts give Senter 1,069; Stokes, 103. Senter's majority in the county will be about 1,300.

Robinson—Senter's majority, 2,000.

Haywood—Senter's majority, 200.

Sumner—Senter's majority, 2,200.

Henry—Senter's majority, 300.

Humphrey—Senter's majority in two precincts, 278.

McMinn—Senter's majority, 100.

Hampton—Senter's majority, 377, with ten precincts to hear from.

Marion—Shell Mount, 105 for Senter; Stokes none.

The returns show that Senter has carried Middle and Western Tennessee by sweeping majorities, and, making allowance for Stokes' probable majority in Eastern Tennessee, the State by 25,000 to 30,000.

The Conservative tickets for the Legislature have been elected in all the districts carried by Senter, and it is probable the Conservatives will have a majority in both branches.

Madison County, Jackson Precinct, gives Stokes 422; Senter 706.

D. H. King, Conservative, is elected to the Legislature.

Trenton gives Senter 676; Stokes 83.

Further returns from Hardeman County indicate that Senter's majority will reach 1,600.

The following is the official vote of the city: Senter, 5,128; Stokes, 2,979. Senter's majority, 2,171.

The Democrats are rejoicing over their victory in West Tennessee.

The entire Democratic Legislative ticket is elected.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The election in this city to-day passed off quietly, no disturbance of any kind having occurred. Business houses were generally suspended so as to give employes an opportunity to work at the polls. The vote was full and the largest ever given. All the returns are not yet in. The vote is close, probably 100 majority in this city for SENTER. The county districts go almost unanimously for SENTER, and will swell his majority to 1,500. Partial returns from the counties are as follows:

Washington gives Senter 200 majority; Bradley, 300 for Senter and 570 for Stokes; Gibson, Humbold Precinct, 400 for Senter; Maury, Spring Hill Precinct, 155 majority for Senter; Obin, Union City Precinct, 505 for Senter, 80 for Stokes; Hamilton, Chattanooga, 2 to 1 for Senter; Coffee, Tullahoma Precinct, 198 for Senter, 48 for Stokes. Shelbyville, Bedford County, gives Stokes 192 majority. In Weakley County Senter has 611 majority in three districts; his majority in the county will be about 2,000. Giles County gives 1,500 majority for Senter.

The full vote of Nashville is, Senter, 1,373; Stokes, 1,286. In the county eight districts give Senter 1,148; Stokes, 41. The remaining districts will increase Senter's majority 1,200.

D. C. SLAUGHTER, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, EDMUND COOPER and BAILIE PEYTON are elected to the State Senate from their respective districts.

Montgomery—Senter's majority 1,200. The Conservative ticket is elected to the Legislature.

Bedford—Senter's majority in — districts is 563. His majority will reach 1,000 in the whole county. The Conservative Legislative ticket is elected.

Madison—Senter's majority, 2,000. Most of the negroes voted the Conservative ticket, which is elected.

Knox—Senter's majority in Knoxville is 800; in the county, 800.

Williamson—Senter has 2,300 majority.

Gibson—Senter's majority in two precincts is 961; the county will go from 3,500 to 4,000 majority for Senter.

WASHINGTON.

Reports from Tennessee—No Loss to the Government by the Philadelphia Fire—Proposed Convention of Liquor Dealers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The few politicians and Southerners in town at present anxiously sought news to-day from Tennessee. Private dispatches received about noon gave the State to SENTER, and until late at night there was no further discussion of the subject.

Prominent politicians from Massachusetts, who are here, say that General BUTLER takes a very great interest in the election of the members to the Massachusetts Legislature this Fall, and is quietly endeavoring to secure the success of as many of his own friends as possible, with a view of securing their votes for himself for Senator to succeed Mr. WILSON in 1871.

On inquiry at the Internal Revenue Department to-day, it was ascertained that the Government will sustain no loss whatever by the Philadelphia fire, the tax having been paid on all the whisky destroyed.

The liquor dealers propose to hold a National Convention in this city during the Fall or Winter. The local organization of this city is now in correspondence with similar associations in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities on the subject.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor-General's Office at Leavenworth, a beautiful specimen of the marble recently discovered by the Leavenworth Coal Company in shafting for coal on their tract at the southeast corner of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation. The bed from which this specimen was taken lies at a depth of 300 feet from the surface, and the stratum is over twelve feet in thickness. This marble is a dolomitic silicate of magnesia, a composition more durable than Italian marble. The specimen received is polished on one side, showing small crystals of pearl spar, while some of the markings have the appearance of light clouds.

The Alabama Election—Democratic Gain in Tuscaloosa.

SELMA, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 5.

RYLAND RANDOLPH, editor of the *Independent Monitor*, has been elected to the Legislature from Tuscaloosa by a majority of 800, being a Democratic gain of 400 in that county.

Election in North Carolina—Victory of the Extreme Radicals.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, which has excited so much interest the past few weeks, passed off without disturbance to-day. No definite or reliable returns are received, but it is generally conceded that EAGLES is elected by several hundred majority, in a poll of about 5,000 votes. Two Republican candidates were in the field. The Eagles faction was led by the Northern whites, and represent what is known here as the more extreme Republicans. LARKINS, moderate Republican, was supported by the conservative whites. The election was regarded so important that the county was canvassed by General J. C. ABBOTT, United States Senator, in behalf of the Eagles faction. The election was excited and unusual interest was manifested because this was the first evidence of a serious split in the Republican Party. The Conservatives had no candidate and polled about half their strength for LARKINS.

The Regatta on Cayuga Lake.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, Thursday, Aug. 5.

At the regatta on Cayuga Lake to-day the *Sparhawk*, of Aurora, took the first prize; the *Frolic*, of Ithaca, took the second, and the *Anna*, of Auburn, took the third. There was a very large concourse of people present from the surrounding country. The boats from all the three lakes—Cayuga, Seneca and Owasco—were represented. The excitement was great, and all passed off in splendid style.

The University Convocation at Albany—Important Resolutions Adopted—Address of Professor Goldwin Smith.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5.

At the University Convocation to-day, resolutions were adopted that a committee of three, of which the Chancellor shall be Chairman, be appointed to urge the passage, at the next session of the Legislature, of an act to encourage and protect endowments for public, charitable, literary and other purposes, with such modifications as may be thought proper; that this Convocation regard with great interest and favor the efforts that have been put forth by scientific men, by statesmen and legislators to establish for the civilized world a decimal system of coinage based upon a common standard of value; that the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures be requested to memorialize Congress to adopt such measures at its next session as will tend to secure this important object, viz., the unification of the coins of the world, at the earliest day practicable.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH addressed the Convocation on the subject of the influence of permanent endowments in England.

The Convocation adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in August, 1870.

The Exposition of Textile Fabrics at Cincinnati—Third Day—Meeting of Wool-Growers.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The attendance at the exposition of textile fabrics was greatly increased to-day. The premiums will be awarded to-morrow, after which the sale of goods will be commenced. A special meeting of the Northwestern Wool-Growers' and Manufacturers' Association was held this morning in the exposition rooms. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Frequent changes in legislation in regard to tariff and taxes create fluctuations and uncertainties which are injurious to business men; and

Whereas, The tariff on wool and woolens was agreed on by representatives of wool growers and manufacturers, and adjusted for mutual justice; therefore,

Resolved, We approve of the present wool tariff, and consider any agitation or radical change injurious and ill-timed.

Resolved, We are opposed to a renewal of what is known as the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Resolved, As the interests of the wool growers and manufacturers of the United States are identical, it is right and highly proper they should cultivate more friendly relations, and to that end they should attend our expositions more frequently.

Distribution of Federal Offices.

An adjourned meeting of the Presidents of the Republican associations of the various Assembly Districts was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, to hear the report of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting to ascertain the number of offices in the Custom-house and Post Office that had been given to the several districts, with a view to making such representations to the Collector and Postmaster as would secure a fair apportionment to each district. The meeting was private, no reporters being admitted.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Alarm of the Spaniards—Attack on Puerto Principe—Repulse of the Rebels—Defeat of Jordan and Mariano, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The news of the recent Carlist disturbances in Spain has been received here with unmistakable demonstrations of joy by the friends of Cuban independence who see in all political movements inaugurated in old Spain, having for their object the overthrow of the existing Spanish Government, an immense diversion created in favor of the revolution of Yara, and the most happy results are confidently predicted by the stanch partisans of "Young Cuba." Real alarm on the other hand has been created among the Spanish ultras, who tax with a lack of true patriotism all those engaged in presenting obstacles to the perfection and consolidation of SERRANO's and PRIM's Government. Even the *Prensa*, wedded for better or worse to the rotten and tyrannical political system of the past ages, sounds the key-note of alarm, and counsels unity as the only means by which it is possible to preserve in tact the integrity of Spanish territory. It advises the putting forth at once of the complete strength of the Spanish arm in Cuba for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, which is making out of what was one of nature's most bountiful gardens, nothing but an arid waste. The pathetic *Diario*, with an increased effusion of patriotic tears and appeals to the virtue and "refined loyalty" of the Spanish element throughout the island generally, advises the rapid formation of more volunteer organizations everywhere, and the utilization of their services in the field, as the only means of successfully competing with the revolution which from the diminutive proportions of Cuatrogates has grown to be quite a respectable young giant, who, besides his own lusty young strength, possesses as aids the climate and the terrible epidemics which prevail in it and rapidly decimate the raw legions of Spain. Those epidemics have proved largely fatal in the Eastern Department, and if the followers of CESPEDES and AGUILERA had only inflicted on the Spaniards a loss corresponding to that produced by them, the Cuban Republic would now have been an assured fact. The Cubans, as a general thing, however, seem to place a great deal more confidence in the goodness of Providence than in their own efforts, and look rather to the miraculous interpositions of His power in their behalf than to the virtue and efficacy of their own valor. So sanguine are some of them that the same special Providence has taken under its protecting wings the Government of CESPEDES and company, that they seem to regard the putting forth of any more of their own strength as the tendering of superfluous aids to that same Providence. The Spaniards, with probably as much faith in its goodness, are of the opinion that a few more efforts on their own part would not be unacceptable, and are therefore straining every nerve to accomplish the annihilation of the rebellion. New volunteer organizations are being formed throughout the island, and wherever possible small detachments, supported at the expense of planters, are being organized for the protection of the plantations from the rebel torches. Assured of the impunity afforded by the mountains, the rebel army is organizing itself rapidly into brigades, regiments and battalions and acquiring all the efficiency which it is possible to give to an army composed of men who have been slaves all their lives. Their largest camps of instruction are situated at the famous Sierra de Cabitas under QUESADA, and at Holguin under General JORDAN, and the latter is said to be producing the best possible results, due, doubtless, to the infusion of a good deal of the American spirit by the General, who presides over it as well as over the department of his command. The possession by the rebels of two forces, respectable in numbers and mobilized in form, is likely to produce results rather unfavorable to the Spaniards, and the best possible things are confidently looked for by the Cubans, as soon as those "armies"—if I may dignify them by the title—begin to move; in fact the presumptuousness of the wiseacres of this city knows no bounds, and quite recently we were sternly informed by them to be prepared to hear of the taking of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe by simultaneous attacks. We waited very patiently for the interesting news, and excitement reached a considerable pitch and then began to die out almost, when all of a sudden we were startled by news of an

ASSAULT ON PUERTO PRINCIPE.

I am very sorry that I am unable to give you the rebel account of this grand military *fiasco* on the part of the "Libertadores," but am obliged, for lack of a more authentic one, to give you that furnished by Spanish sources. However, as it is not very grandiloquent in its nature, and is spiced with much less than the usual amount of bombast, it may, with very few reservations, be received as true.

On the morning of the 20th, at 4:30 o'clock, the inhabitants of Puerto Principe were aroused from their slumbers by rapid discharges of small arms in the outskirts of the city, and the alarm thus unexpectedly given soon put the whole garrison in movement, who, in detachments, hastened to the protection of the most threatened points. The Plaza de la Caridad was the principal point attacked by the rebels, who were opposed by a battalion of marines stationed there. To this point General PUELLO directed his attention, and reinforced the marines by the battalion of "La Union." The concentration of those forces at this point caused the rebels to retire slowly to Corojo, pursued by the Spaniards, who had now brought a piece of artillery into play. The rebels retiring were followed by the Spaniards, with General PUELLO at their head, beyond Guanamaguilla, where it was deemed prudent not to follow them further, and the Spaniards returned to the city without having lost a single man wounded, the rebels losing in this particular engagement eleven killed.

By the gate of Beneficiencia a party of 100 insurgents penetrated into the city, having first killed the sentinel, who was stationed there, unfortunately alone, and another party of forty men who took possession of the Quinta de Carnesoltas, were routed by a squad of ten volunteers. A great many of the insurgents were negroes, and on entering and crying, "*Viva Cuba libre*," were seconded by several of the citizens. The volunteers having undertaken the persecution of this band of insurgents, the space between Beneficiencia gate and Tinima bridge was soon cleared of the enemy.

Another force under Colonel PEDRO AGUILAR, amounting to 280 men and two pieces of artillery, pursued the rebels who attacked the city at this point, fire having been opened by them from a neighboring store. Some twenty insurgents, who were in said store, retired on the Arroyo Mendez bridge, where they formed a junction with their main body, amounting to 400 men. Colonel AGUILAR, advancing on this point with his force; the rebels retired in a very disorganized condition, the Spaniards firing a parting salute of three shells, one of which falling among a group of insurgents, caused them to disappear as if by magic.

At 8:30 the troops returned to the city without having lost a single man. The insurgents lost two men, (in the Cucaracha store,) who were shot by a Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, LACUOTOT and a sergeant of lancers from the balcony of a house with two Peabody rifles; their bodies were taken off by their companions. Another small force of infantry under Captain MUELLERA, pursued a band of insurgents, who presented themselves on the line of railroad, and drove them to Pineda, dispersing them completely with a loss of two killed. The account of this last exploit adds that this party was under command of BETANCOURT, who was killed in the streets of the city while leading his dusky legions.

So ends the famous rebel attack on Puerto Principe. If they are not more fortunate in their efforts on Santiago de Cuba their military reputation will not increase much more than it has done heretofore.

ANOTHER REBEL FAUX PAS.

The forces of JORDAN, MARMOL MARCANO and FIGUEREDO attacked simultaneously the Spanish detachments on the estates La Cruz, Santa and Sitio, San Jose and Santa Isabel, as also those of the Palma Soriano village, and were repulsed at all those points. The Captain of the force stationed at La Cruz left to reinforce Santa Ana, but on hearing the firing on the former estate returned in time to defeat the rebels, causing them a loss of three killed. At the Santa Ana they were also defeated with a loss of thirteen killed. The Santa Isabel, possessing a force of only thirty-two men, was attacked by 400 insurgents, who were repulsed with a loss of twenty-two killed and several wounded. San Jose and Palmo Soriano and Soriano also repulsed the rebels with a loss of eight killed.

Several other minor engagements have taken place throughout the island, and the usual amount of incendiarisms and unimportant scrimmages, with which I will not tire your patience.

QUASIMODO.

NEWBURG.

Preparations for the Reception of President Grant—He is to Arrive There To-morrow.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

Everybody in Orange County is excited over the intended visit of President GRANT to this city on Saturday. Especially are the Newburg people "worked up" over the matter. Already the arrangements have received official form and sanction. The preliminaries were arranged at West Point in June last, when Mayor CLARK, of Newburg, and Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY "interviewed" the President in relation to the construction of a carriage road along the shore of the river from West Point to Cornwall. At that interview the President heartily indorsed the idea, and promised Mayor CLARK to visit this city in July last, but his Long Branch excursion interfered.

On Friday last Mayor CLARK had another interview with the President in Washington, and General GRANT promised to visit Newburg on Saturday, Aug. 7. As soon as the Common Council heard of the intended visit resolutions were adopted inviting him here as the guest of the city. The following Committee of Arrangements was then appointed: Mayor Clark, General William R. Brown, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Judge James W. Taylor, Alderman Alex. McCann, J. J. S. McCroskey and Alfred Post, Esq. A special committee has already chartered the special steamer *M. Martin*, General GRANT's old dispatch-boat, for special service in bringing the President from Garrison's or West Point. The boat will leave Garrison's at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, with the Presidential party on board, and in charge of the Common Council Committee, reaching this city at 11 A. M., when the procession will be formed in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal, Colonel W. D. Dickey.
Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.
Carriage containing the President.
Carriage containing the Executive.
Committee of the Common Council.
Eastman College Band, twenty-five pieces.
Newburg Fire Department, eight Companies.
Sons of Temperance.
Good Templars.

A colored military company will also take a position in the procession, and the West Point band is expected to be present. It was expected that the members of Post Ellis, G. A. R., would also turn out, having been invited, but they have respectfully declined, giving as a reason that nearly all of their members belong to the Nineteenth Regiment, and consequently that their organization would not make much of a show.

As soon as the distinguished visitors land they will be escorted to WASHINGTON's headquarters, where formal speeches will be indulged in by the Newburg officials at least, after which the President and his party will be dined at Major CLARK's residence, the military and firemen partaking of a collation at the headquarters. At 4 P. M. the visitors will be escorted to the river again, and be conveyed to Cold Spring in the steamer *Martin*, when the Committee of Newburg people will bid adieu to the President, the latter going to the residence of GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE. An immense throng of people is expected to be present from all points on the river.

The Hoboken Mystery—The Inquest Resumed.

Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, last evening resumed his inquest over the body of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, found on the morning of Saturday the 17th of July, in the canal, near the Hoboken Ferry, fearfully cut and bruised, and presenting all the indications of death by murder. Several of the employes upon the *Galatea* were examined, but their evidence had no direct bearing upon the circumstances of LAWRENCE's death. PATRICK HAYES, the policeman, and Captain DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police, who arrested the parties supposed to be implicated in his death, were also examined.

Captain Donovan testified that he had examined the place where the body was found and discovered spikes on the spiles where he fell, and that his opinion of the manner of death was that Lawrence had fallen over the dock near where the body was found.

Dr. Elder testified that he did not think that Lawrence could have received the injuries upon his body by falling into the water, and that, in his opinion, Lawrence had not breathed after having got into the water, there being no water in his stomach. Dr. Taylor coincided with Dr. Elder.

Michael Quinn, the foreman who was suspected of having committed the crime, made a statement in substance as follows: I worked last as foreman on the *Galatea*; had worked there to 16th July, in the morning; on the night of the 15th I was at the corner of North Moore and Washington streets, in New-York, drinking in a bar-room there, with a couple of men whom I know and several whom I do not know; it was about nine o'clock when I left there; I left alone and went to the place in Cherry-street at which I board; I stopped but a few moments there, and then came over Barclay-street Ferry to the *Galatea*; I was alone there; I was about to go aboard when I met Douglas; he told me that I might go to bed, and I went; in the morning I told Douglas that I was about to quit; I said that I had as much money as I could get drunk on, and I thought that I would walk around for a couple of days; I was at Mrs. Atkins', in New-York, all of Friday and Saturday at one o'clock; on Tuesday, the 20th, I had my clothing taken from the ship and to me by a man who boarded in the same house with me; on Sunday following the murder I was at home all day; Monday I lazed, Tuesday I worked, on Wednesday and Thursday I did nothing; on Friday I was about to go to Bergen to take an engagement on the *Ariadne*, when I heard of this and of my alleged complicity; I met some friends on my way, and they advised me to surrender myself; I accordingly went to the Station-house in Hoboken and reported myself; when I went away Friday morning I was obliged to borrow money to pay my ferriage; I made the lame excuse I did for leaving because I did not like to tell the reason for my leaving; it was because one of the firemen and myself could not get along well together; on Thursday night I slept in one of six bunks in a room in which there were three others sleeping; Douglas was finding fault a week or ten days before I left, about something; he laid it to my charge; I said that it was not my fault, and that I would leave and find another job; this was said not to Douglas but to one of the hands; I packed up my clothes on the ship on Friday morning, but did not take them away because I went to get a drink, and did not return until the boat had gone out; I paid my ferriage when I crossed over from New-York on Thursday night, and had no quarrel with anybody about my ferriage, nor ever said so; when I went aboard the boat on Thursday night, the first man I saw was Lawler, and I talked with him; when I went to my bunk, I think that all who slept in the same room with me were abed; they were, at any rate, all in the room; I don't remember of having gone out again; when I met Douglas at the gate, on being told to go to bed, I did not say that I was going over to New-York to have another fight; I was in Hoboken on Friday night, after having left the ship at about 10 o'clock.

At a late hour the inquest was adjourned to Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock. The fireman QUINN was discharged

GERMAN TRAVEL.

From Munich to Nuremberg—St. Sebald's Church—City Scenes—The Church of St. Laurence—The Torture Chamber—An Aristocratic Cemetery—The Poet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NUREMBERG, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

From Munich we took the railroad by way of Augsberg to Nuremberg, crossing the Danube by a bridge a little below the old road bridge, and the whole journey was interesting. Augsburg itself is a very attractive city. One of the chief free cities of the Empire in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, its commerce was widely extended and its prosperity very great. The beautiful PHILIPPINA WELSER, of whom we had seen so many memorials at Innsbruck, was born here, and the house in which she lived still remains. The religious wars of the seventeenth century, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape, drove into other channels the commerce which at one time was almost monopolized by Augsberg; and its chief business now is banking and stock-jobbing, being considered, after Frankfort, one of the great money markets of the continent. Much of the old walls and ditches which surround the town still remain, and furnish pleasant and pretty promenades. The old Bishop's Palace, at present partly a royal residence and partly Government offices, was the spot where the famous Confession of Augsberg—as the declaration of faith by the Protestants was called—was presented to CHARLES V. in 1530. The room in which and the hour of the day—3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th of June—at which this notable scene occurred, are carefully remembered; otherwise, the building is of little interest. The Emperor, unwilling that the confession should be made in public, commanded the Saxon Chancellor to read it in Latin, which that sturdy Protestant declined, replying that on German ground it was not meet for an apology of faith, which should be made as public as possible, to be read in a language not understood by Germans,—and he carried his point. Here, too, in 1542, occurred the famous conference between LUTHER and the Cardinal of Gaeta, on the reformed religion, which, in the preceding twelve years, had made such rapid and extensive progress; and thirteen years after, from this spot the decree was promulgated which first granted toleration to the Lutherans of Germany.

It was nearly midnight when we found ourselves at the handsome railway station at Nuremberg, and as we were driven to our hotel through its narrow, irregular streets, the moonlight gave a fanciful and weird effect to the quaint gable-faced houses with which they were lined. Fortunate in our weather, we were off betimes the next morning for a tour through this extraordinary and picturesque old city—at different times the grandest and most powerful of the free Imperial cities, the residence of Emperors, the seat of Diets, the house of German freedom and art, celebrated for its manufactures, which were so prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to the saying,

"Nuremberg's hand goes thro' every land."

It is still a place of much prosperity, with a population of about 65,000, of which the Romanists, for many years not allowed to hold property in the town, number not over 5,000, and the Jews, who at one time were prohibited, under pain of death, from sleeping within the walls, about as many more.

Our first visit was to St. Sebald's Church, part of which dates from the tenth and the rest from the thirteenth century. Both outside and inside it is a grand, imposing building, with two towers of 260 feet in height, and portals carved in the richest style of art, those on the "Bride's Door" in high relief being by the famous ADAM KRAFFT, whose name, with those of ALBERT DURER and PETER VISCHER, occupy the highest place among the artists of the city. Of the interior, the choir is the most striking portion. It is supported on clustered columns, and lighted by lofty and narrow windows, fifty feet high, with forty feet mullions, which are admirable specimens of masonry. There are some fine stained-glass windows of the sixteenth century, and some creditable sculptures; and in one of the chapels we saw a very much ornamented bronze font, with statues of the four Evangelists at its base, which is said to be the oldest existing Nuremberg casting. The most remarkable object in the church, however, is the shrine or tomb of St. Sebaldus, which still remains in the centre of the choir, notwithstanding the devotion of the building to the Lutheran services. It is a beautiful work of art, the masterpiece of another of these three old worthies of whom Nuremberg is so justly proud, PETER VISCHER, who, with his five sons, was occupied twelve years in its construction. A bronze Gothic canopy, with rich fretwork, supported by light and graceful pillars, covers the relics of the saint, which are inclosed in an oaken chest, encased with silver plates. Upon brackets at the sides of the pillars are excellent statues of the twelve apostles, full of expression; while above are twelve smaller figures of Fathers of the Church, with cupids and various animals scattered among the flowers and foliage with which the whole shrine is adorned. Below are some well-executed bass-reliefs, representing the miracles of the Saint, and in a niche at the end facing the altar is a statue of the artist in his mason's dress, with apron and chisel, while at the opposite end is an equally good figure of Saint Sebald. It is not easy to give an adequate idea of the beauty and admirable execution of this great work of art, "completed"—as the inscription on the monument, which was written by the artist himself, records—"for the praise of God Almighty alone, and the honor of Saint Sebald, Prince of Heaven, by the aid of pious persons, paid by their voluntary contributions," which latter clause is supposed to refer to the wretched pittance with which VISCHER was rewarded for so much labor and skill.

Passing by the parsonage house, with its beautiful oriel window, and the old Gothic chapel of St. Maurice, now a picture gallery, we came to an open space, called Albert Dürer's Platz, with an excellent bronze statue of DURER, erected by subscription, to which that liberal patron of art, the Ex-King LEWIS, was a large contributor. ALBERT DURER's quaint old house still remains, and is carefully protected from injury by its present occupants; but of the work of this great artist, his native city, upon which he conferred such fame, is almost bare. Proofs of his skill as an engineer exist in the walls and angular bastions on the north side of the city, which were constructed after his plans upon his return from Italy, where he learned the science of modern fortification. The whole city is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets, with ramparts and bastions, inclosed by a ditch 100 feet wide and fifty feet deep, the sides of which are faced throughout with masonry. Its four chief arched gates are flanked by heavy cylindrical towers, which, with the numerous other ancient towers encircling the city, give it an exceedingly picturesque and striking appearance. As fortifications they would hardly amount to much in this era of warlike improvements, and the great ditch has been put to a pleasanter use, being converted into flower and vegetable gardens, which rejoice the eye on every side. A small river, the Pegnitz, divides the city into two nearly equal parts, St. Sebald's side and St. Laurence's side, so called after the two great churches; and, after having seen the former, we drove through the curious old streets, with their narrow-fronted, highly-ornamented, acutely-pointed gabled houses, to have a look at the church of St. Laurence. This is the largest and finest in the city, a noble Gothic pile of the twelfth century, the towers terminating in a graceful spire with wide openings divided by many mullions in the square portion to represent the gridiron upon which the Saint was broiled. Of the doors, the Bride's Door on the north, with its beautiful carvings, and the one at the west end, are the finest—the latter, twenty-four feet wide and forty feet high, being very richly ornamented with statues, bass reliefs, and with life-size figures of Adam and Eve on either side. Above is the great rose window, over thirty feet in diameter, with its gorgeous painted glass, of which very beautiful specimens are also to be seen in the choir of the church, presented by patrician families, and emblazoned with their coats of arms. For brilliancy of color and excellence of design, they are equal to almost anything in Europe—for, among its other arts, Nuremberg was long celebrated for glass painting. There is one curious window in which the four Evangelists are represented with the heads of their symbolic animals—St. John with an eagle's head, St. Luke with a bull's head, &c. The Sacrament-shaüslein, in which the consecrated wafer was kept, is an open-work, tapering stone spire, sixty feet high, wonderfully well carved, with the slender top bending gracefully over, and, like those at Ulm, Ratesbon, Nordhirgen, &c., is peculiar to this part of Germany, though this one at Nuremberg is the finest of them all.

It is difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful and graceful than this Gothic stone "tabernacle." Above the ciborium the principal events of the Passion are represented in relief, after the manner of ALBERT DURER, and the whole is supported by three kneeling figures of ADAM KRAFFT and his two apprentices, who gave five years continuous and conscientious labor to the completion of this striking work of real art. Suspended from the high roof of the church, just before the altar, is a curious round wood carving, representing the Salutation of the Virgin by the Angel, with a chaplet of roses surrounding them, in which are depicted in relief the Seven Joys of the Virgin, while God the Father is above, and beneath hangs the Serpent.

The Frauenkirche, the only Roman Catholic Church, has a richly decorated carved portal, with statues of the Virgin, Apostles, Saints, &c.; and the vestibule rejoices in similar figures. The interior, though containing many monuments from other churches which have been pulled down, presents little of interest. Close by, in the same open space, is *der schöne Brunnen*, "the Beautiful Fountain," a graceful Gothic spire, fifty-six feet high, of open-work stone, with sixteen stone figures placed in pairs against the eight pillars, representing the seven Electors and the nine "stout heroes," Christian, Jewish and Pagan. There are JULIUS CÆSAR, ALEXANDER and HECTOR—JUDAS MACCABÆUS, JOSHUA and DAVID—CHARLEMAGNE, GODFREY of Bouillon and CLOVIS—and above these again are eight other statues of Moses and the Prophets. Another noticeable fountain is the Goose fountain, close by the goose market—the *Gänsemännchen*, a bronze peasant, carrying under each arm a goose spouting water from its mouth—very cleverly executed—and not far off, we drove past the house of the cobbler poet, HANS SACHS, and of PALM, the bookseller, with its blood-red inscription, commemorating the fact that he was shot by the BONAPARTE for publishing an abusive pamphlet against him.

Driving out under one of the great arched gateways we made a circuit of the walls, obtaining a thorough view of the old ramparts and of the many picturesque-looking towers with which they are crowned, at intervals of every few hundred yards; and then reëntering the city over one of the bridges spanning the wide and deep moat, brilliant with roses and other flowers, we came to the Froschthurm, the tower in which the old implements of torture are still preserved. Through a narrow passage cut out of the solid rock, a number of steps led down to a succession of rooms in which prisoners were examined, and subjected to various modes of punishment. Through apertures in the roof the authorities heard the confessions extorted from their victims, the appliances for insuring these confessions exhibiting every form of devilish ingenuity. Thumb-screws, iron boots, an iron chair, the seat studded with spikes upon which the accused was forced to sit, while heavy weights were attached to the legs and feet to keep the sitter well down, an iron cradle filled with spikes, the Spanish ass, a sharp-backed wooden quadruped, which the rider bestrode with masses of iron attached to his feet, iron collars to fit the neck, tightened by screws, ropes and pulleys working upon inclined plank—up and down which prisoners were drawn and stretched to their utmost tension, with many other like devices, and finally a veritable rack in good order with its spiked roller and with all the infernal machinery which made this so fearful a mode of torture. Passing through these rooms, each more horrid than the other, we came at length—after threading various narrow passages, through eight heavy wooden doors—to a circular chamber, from which no sounds could reach beyond its walls of stone, and where no light but that of torches could penetrate, containing the Iron Virgin, and in one corner the chair upon which those condemned to this mode of death were beheaded. This was merciful punishment in comparison with the lingering agonies endured by those who were forced to submit to the embraces of the terrible Jungfrau!

In the centre of the room stood an iron figure, seven feet high, which opened to receive its victim, and then closed over him—iron spikes being so arranged in the inside as to pierce the eyes, the breast, the thighs, and the lower legs! Underneath was a trap door, through which, when life was extinct, the dead body was dropped into a canal eighteen feet below, which communicated with the river flowing through the town, and in reply to any question when this horrible instrument of torture was last used, the reply was: "That is a State secret. No one knows who was the last sufferer." In front of the only aperture which led to the hole of hell, was a bench upon which prisoners were forced to remain for half an hour previous to their execution—to reflect upon the tortures that awaited them, and, if so disposed, to make a final confession of their real or supposed crimes. The contrast, as we came out again into the open air and the bright sunshine, brought with it a sensation almost overwhelming; and we left the place with a shudder at the thought of the atrocities perpetrated there—that, too, not in a feudal dungeon, but in a great, prosperous, free city—and with a feeling of profound rejoicing that the days when such diabolical horrors were perpetrated have happily passed away forever.

The Imperial castle, part of which is looked upon as the oldest building in the city, stands upon an elevated position, from which the view of Nuremburg and of the surrounding country is very fine. It has been a favorite residence of many of the German Emperors, dating back from the tenth century, part built by CONRAD I., and part by BARBAROSSA, with three massive towers, one of which is called the Heathen Tower, because of its carved decorations, which were once supposed to represent idols. There is a curious double chapel, the upper portion resting upon slender marble pillars, for the Lord of the manor and his family, while his retainers said their prayers in the chapel below, which is adorned with some grotesque reliefs in marble and in wood. In the castle yard we were shown a famous lime-tree, of which the age is reported to be over seven hundred years, with a straight trunk of thirty feet in height and fifteen feet in circumference—a marvel of vegetation, in very truth.

Outside of the city, and perhaps half a mile distant, is the remarkable churchyard of St. John, the burial place for centuries of the aristocratic families of Nuremberg. The graves are all numbered, and mostly decorated with coats of arms, that of ALBERT DURER, whose beautiful life was brought to an end by the piteous complaint of a scolding wife, having been despoiled of his precious remains to make place for more ignoble dust. The road from the Thiergärtner gate to the churchyard is marked only by seven stone stations, in imitation of the *via sacra* from Pilate's house to Calvary, with bas-reliefs by ADAM KRAFFT of scenes of the Passion, which were placed by one of the Nuremberg burghers, at intervals, between his own house and the church-yard gate, corresponding with the distance between the real stations in Jerusalem. In every direction around the walls are the beer gardens, which play so important a part in German life, and to one of these—the Rosenau—we drove to drink coffee and beer, hear music and look at the people. An ill-timed shower cut short this out-door amusement, and we went back to our good hotel, the Baiamscherhof, admiring all the way the queer old city, which retains, more than any other in Europe, perhaps, the aspect of ages long gone by, with its five and six story houses, their narrow fronts richly sculptured with fanciful and elaborately carved bow windows, high gables, pointed towers, surmounted by gilt weathercocks, and their peaked roofs, in some of which I counted as many as five tiers of dormer windows! It is a most picturesque and interesting place, full of grand historical memories—for its enterprising and enlightened citizens early adopted the Reformed faith, in support of which they freely contributed of their wealth and lives. From the effects of the calamitous thirty years' war Nuremberg never recovered; and eagerly espousing the cause of the noble Swedish hero, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, who took refuge within its walls from the vastly superior force of his great rival, WALLENSTEIN, the sacrifices made to prevent the retreat of the King's forces as well as the capture of the city, entailed upon it a burden which weighed heavily upon its fortunes for more than a hundred years.

Its burgher nobility boasts of very ancient descent, the ancestors of the present royal family of Prussia first figuring in history as BURGRAVE of Nuremburg; and until after the peace of Presburg in 1805 the city retained the Constitution with its privileges and immunities which had been bestowed upon it by successive German Emperors from as far back as the beginning of the twelfth century. It was in 1806 that Nuremburg ceased to be a free city, and was given over by NAPOLEON to the King of Bavaria, in whose prosperous and attractive domain there is no more precious jewel than this grand old city. K.

MONTANA.

Summer Solstice—The Season's Yield of Gold—Improvements in Helena—Deer Lodge—The Future of Montana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HELENA, Montana, Monday, July 26, 1869.

Doubtless your readers away down on the Atlantic seaboard would imagine the vicinity of the snow-capped Rocky Mountains to be a good place to go in quest of coolness in the dog days, whereas there is nothing cool about it except the proposition. I am sorry to puncture the illusion, by informing you that while I write, the thermometer is ranging from 100 to 110 degrees. There is no disguising the fact that it is hot. But we have the consolation of a balmy pure air and sempeternal cool and invigorating nights. The fact is that in this latitude one does not realize the extremes of either heat or cold, as in the damp enervating atmosphere of the South. I have suffered more from both in New-Orleans and New-York, than here among the mountains with the thermometer fifteen degrees higher or lower. We are suffering more from the unusual drought this season, than the heat, as it seriously interferes with gulch mining, and in some districts where means of irrigation have been neglected, the fields and gardens begin to look parched, in compensation whereof the grass hoppers have totally disappeared, and the stopping of work in the placer diggings has imparted early and unusual vigor to the quartz mining.

The yield of gold the coming season will astonish the old gold States. The most extensive preparations are making throughout the Territory to push mining of all kinds with the greatest energy. Several splendid quartz lodes in this vicinity, which have been in process of development for the past year or two, are eliciting Eastern capital, and a number of strong companies are preparing for vigorous work early in the Fall. The Whitlatch Park Lode is of this class, and bids fair, in the estimation of experienced miners, to surpass in quality and quantity of gold ore any previous enterprise of that energetic and successful pioneer quartz miner. It consists of some 1,600 feet of claims on the west of the famous Whitlatch Union Mines, whence a million and a half has been extracted. Mr. WHITLATCH has expended over $50,000 in developing this lode and preparing it for immediate and profitable working, and is now East to procure machinery. It is believed by mining experts hereabouts to be the largest and richest deposit yet discovered in the country. Mr. NOLAND, of the Atlantic Cable mine, is also East for the same purpose, and all the companies in this vicinity are busy refitting and getting in order for a big Winter's work. Labor is now abundant at reasonable prices. The usual Spring and Summer scatterment of laboring miners into the more profitable placers, the demand for labor in rebuilding the town, and the stampede to White Pine nearly closed quartz operations for a time; but the reaction has come early, and matters are looking up most decidedly. The daily receipts of bullion and dust at the Helena Bank are over $60,000 per day. A seven-pound nugget was taken out of "Silk Gulch" a few days ago, by G. W. MOORE. The lucky miner had better rechristen that gulch. A nice little silver "button," weighing $2,800, was sent in from the Stapleton Silver Mines a few days ago, and last week the banking-house of BOHN & AUB shipped the "heftiest" gold brick yet made in Montana, although by no means the last. The value of this little auriferous pocket-piece was $40,000.

ROBBERY OF WELLS & FARGO.

I cannot learn the amount of gold shipped per Wells & Fargo's Express. Those gentlemen are somewhat reticent in imparting such information, as some dexterous individual of the light-fingered persuasion relieved one of their coaches of $7,300 a short time ago. It was no fault of their employes, or no banditti performance, but simply a piece of sharp practice, similar to that you are accustomed to in New-York. But, unlike your New-York detectives, Mr. S. M. POLLINGER, the energetic and shrewd division agent of Messrs. WELLS & FARGO, recaptured the money within two days thereafter.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HELENA.

If it was wonderful that a city of eight thousand inhabitants like Helena could spring up in the Rocky Mountains in four or five years, it is still more miraculous to see her rising in as many months, Phenix-like, from the ashes of the great conflagration last Spring. Where once stood the patched shanty of the miner, and the log cabin or rickety frame, immense piles of granite stores and warehouses now tower in massive city dignity. Main-street has been rebuilt in metropolitan style, and the whilom misfortune converted into a public blessing. HERSHFIELD & Co. have a fine ornate stone banking-house. Dr. FRANK has erected a beautiful little temple for Oriental baths. Only think of it, Oriental baths away out in the Occident, at the foot of Bald Mountain. The Odd Fellows have a fine stone building with handsome brick front. Messrs. STICKNEY & SON have erected a massive stone structure for their book store and the Montana *Herald* office. KENNA has a decidedly handsome fire-proof stone building opposite the Post Office. But the biggest thing for a new country is the stone edifice of Messrs. MATHER & CROCKER, 30 by 200 feet, to be used as a billiard saloon. TRAVIS is building a mammoth livery stable; and, by the way, the fine turn-outs, fast horses and handsomely-dressed ladies on the drive would not discredit Central Park. Mr. JULES GERMAIN, of the International, is building a new hotel to cost $80,000, of metropolitan size and finish, and PARKINSON is in for a new handsome theatre, with all the modern improvements. In brief, Helena begins to look quite city-like and architecturally handsome.

THE CAPITOL.

The subject of locating the capitol permanently is again agitating the politicians, and the little aspiring settlement of Deer Lodge has put in a bid, but Helena will doubtless be able to hold her own against all competitors. Deer Lodge claims to be a few miles nearer the geographical centre of the territory. The conservative old villages and even cities of the East would be astonished at the drive and snap of this beautiful mountain city, as none but the energetic and adventurous dare to face the dangers of such a pilgrimage. The society is replete with live people. Churches, the omnipresent and omnipotent school-houses, stores and milliners have increased faster than the faro banks and whisky mills; and to-day a more refined and intelligent society, of wide-awake, liberal people can scarcely be found on the continent. The primitive, rude manners of the rough miner have gradually given way before the benign influence of woman, and the amenities of civilization, and even the refined affectations of fashion, are asserting away out here on the mountains, where only a few years ago the Blackfeet and Mountain Brows reigned supreme. It is not more than justice to an estimable gentleman to attribute much of the social improvement everywhere visible to the efforts of Rev. Bishop TUTTLE, of Montana, who has been quite indefatigable in his labors to modify and direct the rude energies of a new country to the amelioration influences of a religious and civilized life.

THE FUTURE OF THE TERRITORY.

In regard to the future of this magnificent Territory, it is difficult to be brief. Montana has already contributed nearly an hundred millions to the solid wealth of the country, and the yield of precious metals is steadily on the increase. It is not too much to predict that should any of the proposed processes for desulphurizing ores prove successful, the yield of gold and silver will be doubled with the same labor; and in this connection it is reported here that a company in Colorado are erecting some furnaces to test the process of a Dr. HAGAN, of Troy, N. Y., and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of its success; if so it will prove the greatest boon for miners yet discovered. Agriculture in Montana is also surely and rapidly improving, apropos of which the first steam mower and reaper came in this season. The chief impediment the farmer has to encounter is the occasional lack of rain, this season unusually annoying, but the melting of the perpetual snows on the mountains renders irrigation cheap and easy, and no soil can be more fertile than those rich valleys. Every cereal fruit and vegetable known in New-York are raised here, and the markets are annually growing cheaper and more abundant in edibles; while the picturesque scenery and pure air are unsurpassed on the continent. Business is growing upon a secure and permanent basis, and the foundations are laid for a sterling, wholesome, vigorous prosperity, unequaled in any new country I have seen. The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad renders access comparatively easy, and the necessary staging in the comfortable, splendid coaches of WELLS & FARGO, from Bear River, is felt to be rather a rest and recreation after the long railroad ride. But the great future of Montana is based upon the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is here regarded as a foregone conclusion. When that is completed, Helena will be queen of the mountains and the very pet of the Pacific. The Union Telegraph line from Fort Benton was completed to this point on the 10th, and the last train of 70 tons freight of the Northwestern Transportation Company from Benton came in on the 9th. This Company have brought in this season some 1,500 tons of freight, and for two years have conducted business satisfactorily, with but few delays and no losses.

WANDERER.

PROSPECT PARK.

Some Historical Notes as to its Origin—Its Location—The Grand Plaza—The Lincoln Monument—Prospect Hill Look-Out—The Drives, Walks, Arches, Playground, Means of Approach, Police, &c.

The visitor to Prospect Park, if he enters by the Flatbush-avenue approach or plaza, cannot fail to regard that great pleasure ground as a work of magnificence both in its natural and artificial design. The plaza is laid out in such graceful lines, and with such an air of grandeur, that one feels as if he is about to enter upon, as he really is, the home of nature. The style of the entrance is a noble tribute to the splendor of the hills, the vales, the groves and the lakes which, in their wonderful combinations and variations, constitute the interior worth of the gorgeous panorama, as it is seen from the summit of Prospect Hill. The natural advantages of Prospect Park are in themselves excellent, and challenge comparison with anything of the kind in the world, and the changes which the landscape artist has introduced, and is continuing to introduce, serve to bring out in bolder relief many points of value in the natural picture so as to be more generally and better comprehended and appreciated. All this is something for the people of this metropolis of Brooklyn and New-York to be proud of, the more especially as there was at one time imminent danger of the people not having any such a park. This peril is referred to by the Park Commissioners in their last annual report. They say: "In the year 1858 a project was bruited about for establishing a series of public pleasure-grounds in and about the city, each of which was intended to be located and laid out with reference to the accommodation, not of the population at large, but for the special benefit of that portion of the population which should live nearer to it than to either of the others. To advance this project a Commission was formed by an act of the Legislature of 1859, which in the following year reported a plan whereby the city would have had to maintain eight considerable public grounds. Three of these were to be of large size, and were intended for the benefit respectively of the eastern, central and southern districts of the city; while five others, more nearly of the class of Fort Greene, were designed more especially for local resort. Of the larger grounds, one was to be connected with each of the great city reservoirs, and the third was to be at Bay Ridge. This plan was found to be unwieldy and impracticable, and was abandoned. Nothing more was done toward supplying the city with pleasure-grounds until after a period of eight years from the origin of the first project. Instead of a scheme for establishing several public grounds, the pressing demand now was for one strikingly fine park, adapted to be resorted to from all quarters, which would retrieve the prestige that had been lost to the City by the construction of Central Park."]

But to return to the plaza. During the last year it has been graded and paved; considerable progress has been made in the construction of the great fountain basin which is to form the centre of the ornament of the plaza, and the pedestal for the Lincoln monument has been put in its place. This last is a fine piece of masonry, and being of polished granite, will contribute largely to the beauty of the other features of the plaza.

Near the plaza, on the east side of Flatbush-avenue, is the reservoir occupying what is known as Prospect Hill. On the edge of the reservoir is a house, from the roof of which the observer commands one of the best, if not the very best, spectacles to be found on the American continent. Here is a spot where artists would be transported into raptures,—where an hundred artists might take separate sketches, and each produce a distinct work of landscape, and still be able to lay the stand-point under contribution for an additional scene. As the spectator takes his stand on the roof of this look-out he finds at his feet the Park, the Bay, New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, New-Jersey, Long Island, &c., and this is the initiation of the visitor to Prospect Park. No wonder the Commissioners feel constrained to expend large sums of money to adorn and develop the interior of the park; for what is the visitor to see that is worth looking at after the magnificence and the gorgeous splendor of the beauteous expanse laid before him at the gateway? Only for this one venture to endure the scorching rays of the sun, so necessary to aid the scene, for awhile, knowing that in the Park there are numerous shades, abundance of woods, besides arches beneath which the way-worn traveler may sit and wonder why earth should be unhappy while so much of beauty and cool shade has been furnished as oases for the benefit of mankind—and New-Yorkers and Brooklynites in particular.

The drives are sweeping and smooth; the footpaths are ample—all laid with concrete pavement, which appears to answer the purpose much better than the Scrimshaw in Montague-street or Bedford-avenue. At the plaza the visitor will find hacks which will convey him through and around such portions of the Park as are completed. These hacks drive at a rate regulated by the Commissioners, and four persons can enjoy the luxury of the drive for the reasonable fee of $1, or twenty-five cents each. At present the drive occupies about half an hour, and is one of the pleasantest to be had in any part of the country.

The footpaths are very discreetly laid out, the pedestrian being at intervals led into refreshing woods and through lawns of neatly-shaven grass. Beneath the arches are seats where weariness may be lounged off, and the visitor obtain both rest and fresh air to revive him for further travel. The Endale arch is a thing of beauty. The masonry is of Nova Scotia stone; the style is of the Grecian order; the lining is exceedingly well finished, consisting of black walnut and yellow pine alternately laid. The Nethermead arches are also excellent retreats, or rather, being a series of arches, is an excellent retreat.

The Rustic Trellis is also a pleasant retreat. But the great charm of the Park is the grand resort in the west woods—the Playground. Hither resort at least a hundred picnic parties from Sunday schools and churches in various parts of the city. Here are swings and shade, hills and dells, water and ice, all the appurtenances necessary to insure the picnickers of all the comfort necessary to make up the cup of a day's joy. Thousands of Brooklyn children know the way to the West Woods, and remember their experiences there with delight.

The whole area of the Park finished during the past year was one hundred and forty acres, exclusive of roads, walks and waters, of which one hundred and nine acres are slopes and meadows, and thirty-one woodland. The finished drives now amount to nearly three miles and a quarter. In the same time nearly a mile and a half of bridle-paths were finished and three miles and three-quarters of walks were finished, while five additional miles are now in progress. Two new arches are in progress also. Twelve acres of the lake were completed. The dimensions of the lake may now be set down at twenty acres. This beautiful expanse of water, when finished, will add greatly to the beauty of the scenery of the Park.

Altogether the Park is the feature of Brooklyn and will be worth all the money it costs when completed. That it will be, or is, superior to Central Park, is the fault of nature and the good sense of a public-spirited and far-seeing Commission. Of course much criticism is visited upon the Commissioners, and undoubtedly they may have overstepped the boundaries of economy in some cases, but upon the whole they appear to have comprehended most thoroughly the fact that they were engaged in establishing a great park for a great city—one which should, in all respects, be worthy of the home of metropolitan citizenship. Hence they may well say, as they have, that they congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the fact that they at length have a park worthy of the name, and in some degree commensurate with the magnitude and the requirements of a great city, where their eyes may be refreshed by resting upon something else than mere interminable rows of brick and mortar, and where refining meditative influences will ever teach us that trade is not the whole end and aim of life. That they have a park richly garnished with natural beauty, whose quiet repose, luxuriant foliage and fragrant ocean breeze may tempt them from those engrossing mercenary pursuits by which man are too apt to be absorbed, and lead them to better things. A broad precinct, free of access, permanent in duration, guarded well from rude intrusion—where genius may bring its offerings and nature and art blend together to work out images of serene and placid beauty; open equally to rich and to poor, and contributing alike to the pleasure and improvement of the sick and the well, the man of business and the man of work.

But, says the reader, "How shall we reach this paradise, this Prospect Park?" Brooklynites have many starting points. It is expected that the Franklin-avenue line of cars will soon be able to convey passengers from Williamsburg to the Grand Plaza on Flatbush-avenue. At present the Greenpoint cars, passing through Williamsburg, intercept the Flatbush-avenue cars at the junction of Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street, and the Prospect Park and Coney Island cars at Jay-street and Myrtle-avenue, while the Hunter's Point line intercepts the Flatbush-avenue line at Willoughby-street and Fulton-avenue, and the Coney Island line at Jay and Willoughby streets. Then, there is the starting place of the Flatbush-avenue and Prospect Park cars at Fulton Ferry, and the Prospect Park and Coney Island cars, from the eastern corner of Fulton-street, near the ferry. Other approaches are available from Atlantic or South Ferry, by Atlantic-avenue. The Prospect Park and Coney Island cars carry passengers close to the Playground in the West Woods, and is a pleasant ride.

One other feature about the Park must be named, and that is the manner in which its Police regulations are carried out. The officers are not mere ornamental but useless mummies. They are kind, genial, courteous and considerate gentlemen. They never assail a boy or a man, a girl or a woman visiting the Park whom they may find, either through ignorance or willfulness, violating its rules, with harsh language. They begin their business by imparting the information that law is being violated, and follow it up by giving such directions as will enable the visitor to do right. This is done in such a way as to disarm even the most mischievously inclined visitor. To the Police of the Park much is due for the assurance of comfort of which one feels sensible in his endeavors to enjoy a visit to Prospect Park.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The Proposed Change of Location to the West Side of City Hall Park.

Mr. MULLETT, the architect of the new Post Office, and Mr. CALVIN T. HULBURD, who has recently been appointed to superintend the work of erecting the building, arrived in town on Wednesday evening and yesterday in company with Postmaster JONES, called on the Mayor in relation to changing the site of the new Post Office from the southern end to the west side of the Park, between Park-place and Murray-street. The Mayor favors the proposed change, it is understood, but the matter rests entirely with the Common Council, in which body the fee simple of the property is vested, and the Common Council is averse to making any change.

Commissioners were designated by the Government some time ago to confer with the Common Council relative to the proposed change of location of the Post Office, and a Committee was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to meet the Commissioners, but, up to the present time, no conference has taken place. The Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee has called a meeting of his colleagues for 1 o'clock on Monday next, when the Government Commissioners will be invited to be present, and it is possible that some determination may be arrived at.

Mr. MULLETT states that the contracts for the commencement of the work of erecting the building have all been signed, and that he is quite ready to begin, and that if the question of changing the site of the building is not settled within a very brief period, he will break ground on the present site, and carry on the work of erection as speedily as possible. It will be remembered that the present site extends from the southern angle of the park to a line drawn from the northern side of Beekman-street to the southern side of Park-place, and comprises about twenty-one city lots. The price paid by the Government for this land was $500,000. The Government is to have the railings bounding the site, but the fountain will be removed by the City authorities to Madison-square.

MISSING VESSELS.

List of Ships Sailing Between English and American Ports Given up as Lost.

The following is a list of vessels sailing from or bound to American ports which are supposed to be lost. They were insured and owned either here or in England:

Bark *Flora*, from New-York for Bristol, Nov. 26, 1868.

Schooner *Frenke*, from Port Morant, Jam., for New-York, April 15, 1869.

Schooner *C. C. Colgate*, from Mobile for Liverpool, Dec. 23, 1868; spoken May 1, lat. 31 lon. 72.

Brig *Swift*, from Harbour de Grace, N. F., for New-York, Nov. 24, 1868.

Brig *Sarah Ann*, from Baltimore for St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 3, 1868.

Steamship *United Kingdom*, from New-York for Glasgow, April 19, 1869.

Ship *West*, from New-York for Liverpool, Feb. 8, 1869.

Brig *Georgiana*, from Cumberland Inlet for New-London, Oct. 15, 1868.

Bark *Tempest*, from New-York for London, Oct. 30, 1868.

Bark *Toccoa*, from New-York for Glasgow, Nov. 29, 1868.

Brig *Beatrice*, from Baltimore to Liverpool, last heard of Jan. 3, 1868.

Bark *Coral*, from Quebec to Liverpool, last heard of Nov. 22, 1868.

Brig *Cynthia*, from Summerside, (P. E. I.,) to Liverpool, last heard of Dec. 1, 1868.

Bark *Glasgow*, from Boston to London, last heard of Nov. 24, 1868.

Brig *Golden Pledge*, from Liverpool to Castine, last heard of Jan. 24, 1869.

Brig *John G. Paint*, from Boston to Queenstown, last heard of Dec. 8, 1868.

The *Bureau Veritas*, published in Paris, has a list of [illegible] vessels of all descriptions and nationalities that, on the 1st of June, were given up as lost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read what your correspondents have written about the income tax, and, after thinking the matter over, I want to make a practical suggestion to relieve all difficulty. Nobody denies that such a tax is a convenient way to raise $40,000,000 a year, nor that there is a consolation to those who pay it in thinking that most of it is paid by honest men, the rogues generally escaping from contributing to it by superior skill. The authority to lay the tax is to be found in the Constitution. If it be a direct tax, the Constitution provides that "Representatives and direct taxes" are to be apportioned according to population—that is, each State must pay such portion of the amount to be collected as her number of Representatives in Congress indicates, or a certain portion or sum for each member she sends. As the law does not provide for this, the inevitable conclusion is that Congress and ADAM SMITH and JEAN BAPTIST SAY do not agree in the meaning of the word direct tax. And that conclusion arrived at, it is a "duty, impost or excise," all of which the Constitution declares "shall be uniform throughout the United States." Now, in making the uniformity, Congress might have made each man pay a certain uniform sum, or a uniform sum upon every man who has an income, or a uniform sum on each dollar of his income; but it found out another way, and adopted it, exempting uniformly every dollar of income under one thousand dollars, and putting the tax of five cents on every dollar of income beyond one thousand dollars. This is of course uniformity, and by extending the application of the principle, I propose to stop a good deal of grumbling. The discovery of Congress was that taxing all incomes beyond a certain limit, and leaving all below the limit untaxed, creates uniformity. Now let the limit be moved up. Fix it at one hundred thousand dollars instead of one thousand dollars, and multitudes will be relieved. The aggregate of the tax need not be diminished at all. With the principle of uniformity in view, let the amount to be paid on each dollar of income over one hundred thousand dollars be ten, or fifteen, or twenty, or even fifty cents. No man having patriotic feelings, who has to pay no tax on his first $100,000 of income, would think of scolding at paying a reasonable sum out of each dollar beyond that, especially when he would be consoled by the reflection that multitudes of his virtuous fellow-citizens, who were not so fortunate as to have an income of over $100,000, were relieved from paying a cent. Perhaps $100,000 per annum is not quite large enough. It may be that some of our worthy citizens who have to keep yachts and fast horses and fast—well, no matter what—may require more than that sum to meet their necessary expenses. This could be inquired into, and if their necessities, on an economical scale, should require $300,000 a year, fix the limit of non-taxable income at that. Make it liberal. I would not exactly advise putting the tax on the balance above the limit to more than fifty or possibly seventy-five cents on the dollar. There should be some margin left to induce enterprising gentlemen to add to their savings, and if you took all their surplus after they got to the limit, it might discourage them. But if the limit should be fixed at $300,000, gentlemen like Commodore VANDERBILT, Mr. ASTOR and Mr. STEWART would have that sum free of tax to pay their family expenses; and suppose they should pay fifty, or even seventy-five per cent. of the rest of their income, it would still leave them, at the end of each year, a fortune that I should be content with to add to their inventory.

POINT D'ARGENT.

The Sparrows—How They were Introduced and Cared For.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is believed that the Central Park Commissioners first introduced this useful bird into this City by their importation from Europe ten years ago. In June, 1866, a subscription book was opened at the suggestion of one of our public-spirited fellow-citizens, "to encourage, protect and provide for worm-destroying birds," and $130 was immediately subscribed, viz.: W. T. B., $20; R. L. S., $30; J. S., $20; A. R. E., $20; D. G. & Co., $10; S. L. M. B., $10; L. W. J., $10; J. B. D., $5; R. F., $5. From these and others since obtained, 1,000 neat bird-houses (each designed for two pairs) have been erected on the trees in five of our parks, as many more in the streets by citizens, and one or two hundred by the City. Two pairs of sparrows were all that Union Park could then claim; five more in Gramercy, and ten in Stuyvesant Park, and but one bird-house in the five parks. Not a bird-house has been erected at the Battery or Bowling-green; consequently not a sparrow is to be found there, while in all the church-yards, parks and squares, where good houses, water and food have been provided for them, they have come of their own accord, and are multiplying, useful and happy. By carefully providing them with water, food in the Winter, and the kind protection of the keepers of the parks and the Police, they have increased to over 10,000 in this City.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

GHOSTLY VISITATIONS.

Boston's Haunted House—A Visit and What Came of it.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 4.

Some time ago a Western letter-writer who had been wandering among the hills of New-England, published the startling intelligence that "every Eastern city has a haunted house, a witch and a clairvoyant physician." And in some respects he was doubtless correct. Up to the present time, however, Boston, which is justly the metropolis of New-England, has been unable to boast of the possession of all these peculiar characteristics. The witches we have always had with us in more than one sense, and also the clairvoyants, but a haunted house has hitherto been unattainable by Yankee ingenuity. It was reserved for the present Summer to supply the great desideratum, and we are happy to announce that on the 18th day of June last, the house at No. 102 Springfield-street, having been properly arranged and fitted up, was opened to the public as an arena for the exhibition of ghostly performances.

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,"

during the greater portion of the day and night and hold high jinks in a place once sacred to the enjoyment of domestic happiness.

The house itself is a plain brick structure, located near the end of a substantial block on the southwesterly side of Springfield-street. Its outward appearance does not differ from any of its neighbors, except that the blinds are closely drawn and every endeavor seems to have been made to impart a sepulchral air to the exterior. Around the door are clustered, at all hours of the day, a miscellaneous crowd of urchins, with here and there an adult personage, who looks as if he might be in better business. A gentle tap on the door, and the presentation of a one dollar greenback, is all that is necessary to gain admission to the interior. This accomplished, the visitor becomes at once impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Even the doorkeeper has a ghostly appearance, and speaks with bated breath of the wonders he has seen. Big balls of fire and bleeding heads, the rattle of dead men's bones, mysterious rappings, ringing of bells, and many other wonders are dilated upon until one's hair begins to experience an upward movement, and the mind is in proper condition for the lifting of the veil. "Go where you will," says our conductor, "from the top to the bottom of the house, and perhaps you will witness these wonders for yourself." And go we did. Up stairs and down stairs, peering into corners and behind coal-scuttles, even carefully parting the straws of a broom lest perchance some spirit might be concealed therein; but in vain. The bell-wires, which were particularly examined, seemed out of the reach of human fingers, and were, many of them, severed from connection with the bells; there were no hidden closets that we could discover, and to all seeming the house was simply an honestly-constructed edifice for the occupancy of human beings. The most careful scrutiny failed to detect any opportunity for collusion, and we were satisfied that if any phenomena were exhibited, that their cause lay beyond our comprehension. Repairing finally to the kitchen, in which were located the seven bells of the house, we waited patiently for the manifestations.

There were four in the party of inquirers that were gathered together in this ghostly search—a professional electrician and confirmed skeptic, the writer, a clairvoyant physician and he who did the honors of the house. From the room in which we sat could be commanded a view of the entire basement through which was stretched the wire communicating with the front door bell. This having been cut away from the knob, there seemed no possible method whereby it could be rung without our knowledge; but rung it was. A few moments waiting and some of the party began to grow impatient. The conductor then observed that there was a particular spot in the coal bin at the end of the entry, which, when touched by a little girl, never failed to set the bell to ringing. This spot he proposed to try again. Going to the foot of the stairs he called a child of nine years, whom he directed to bring in a hod of coal. It was evident that the task was repulsive to her, for the little girl refused at first, and it was only after the most urgent solicitations that she consented to enter the coal bin. In a moment or two the rattling of coal was heard, and simultaneously the front door-bell commenced to ring violently. The ringing sounded as if the bell had been pulled, but an immediate examination failed to discover who was at the other end. It was not the little girl, nor was it either of the members of our party, and it seemed a physical impossibility for others in the house to touch the wire. The ringing soon ceased, however, and all our endeavors failed to secure its recommencement. This was all the "manifestation" that was witnessed. Expressions of dissatisfaction were frequent, and received only with the remark that the party "didn't come with a right mind," and that "conditions were very unfavorable." Singularly enough the "spirits had been very free with their communications just before our arrival, but, although we remained in the house for five hours, they absolutely refused to exhibit themselves. One old gentleman, well known to the newspaper fraternity as "The man with the chart," endeavored to explain his connection with the movement. Exhibiting a large piece of canvas, on which was inscribed "The New Era," "Peace," "Hope," "Love," "Liberty," "Equal Rights," "Purity" and "Fraternity," he introduced himself as the next President of the United States, and said that the canvas contained his platform and principles. "Satan has got hold of Congress now," said he, with a rare glimmer of good sense, "but the Lord has sent me to prepare the way for a better state of things." He had led a curious life since his association with disembodied beings. At one time, during the Summer of 1865, he was spiritually guided to Concord, N. H., where, in a clump of pine woods he fasted for three days and three nights. As a result of this treatment, he saw throngs of spirits to whom he afterward preached for three weeks, not a mortal hearing his remarks. Then the spirits were marshaled into battalions and sent to the South, and in five days thereafter the war closed! The Doctor narrated other and even more marvelous incidents of his career, but the above will serve as a specimen. If we could believe his own words, he is in daily communication with the spirits of the Fathers of the Republic, and without him the nation would go to wreck and ruin.

Another medium present in the house seemed to have a fever for tearing up things and instituting a general investigation. Going into what she called a trance, this lady pointed toward the cellar and solemnly ejaculated "Dig." She was continuing with a remark that she had been influenced in the heels of her boots that morning, when she discovered a pencil at work and declined to go any further. No entreaties could induce her to resume until the offender was put out of the room. When this was done, she turned to a lady companion and said: "Tommy has come, and says you must speak ten minutes in a back room." "Tommy" being a spirit, of course his command could not be disobeyed, and so the speaking came off. There were many similar exhibitions.

In brief, the visit was most decidedly unsatisfactory. Five hours were spent under the personal direction of the manager of the house, but no spiritual phenomena were presented; at least none that might not have been accounted for on a natural basis. Either were the spirits opposed to a display of their powers before us, or else there are no spirits there. There are only two horns to the dilemma. The city authorities seem to have decided upon their choice, for yesterday afternoon they revoked the license of the proprietor.

Canal and Railroad Competition in Freights.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 4.

The long-standing competition between canals and railroads seems at last to be settled by the defeat of the former. It is said that a great number of boats have been laid up for the season in Buffalo, as forwarders cannot compete with the low freights offered by the railroads. The managers of the latter manage to underbid the lowest rates which the canal forwarders can afford to accept, and thus get all the freight. The rates in Buffalo on Monday were reported as follows by the *Courier*:

	Rail.	Canal.
Wheat	12 cents	12¾ cents.
Corn	10 cents	10¾ cents.
Oats	7 cents	7½ cents.

Of course this settles the matter for this season, as the advantages in saving time, and in other respects from forwarding by rail, would give that method the preference, even if the rates were alike. By cutting under ½ to ¾ cent per bushel the railroads make canal competition impossible.

Forwarders say that the rates they have adopted are the very lowest that can be made so long as canal tolls are kept up. These tolls were fixed early last Spring by the Canal Board, and there has been no change since, though the most active and earnest friends of canal interests have made the strongest efforts to secure a reduction. It seems to us a mistake to establish at the beginning of the season a fixed and unchanging rate. It gives the railroads exactly the chance they want to monopolize the entire freight business. It would be much better for the Canal Board to use the same liberty of changing its rates of toll which gives the railroad management its enormous advantage.

The State has too much money invested in the canals to allow them to become useless through the inefficiency or faithlessness of its officials. It would be easy for the canal management to play into the hands of the railroads by keeping up rates of toll so as to give these monopolists all the freight. At the same time it is undoubtedly true that the single locks and other obstructions on the canal greatly lessen its capacity for freight and detract from the profits of forwarders. We hope by another season to see these single locks replaced by others of larger capacity, and to have the canal made an avenue for the bulkier western freight which railroads will not dare to compete with. Then if the railroads hold out, let the rates of toll be put down to the very lowest point which will pay the necessary canal revenues, and keep them there one or two more years, or until the railroads shall abandon the fight.

It is possible to make the Erie Canal the great avenue for Western produce to New-York; but it is only possible by improving the canal; by keeping rates of toll down to the lowest point, and most of all by securing the management of the canals to their friends, and not to officials who will play into the hands of the railroad monopolies. Unless the canal management is made efficient and honest it is idle for the State to maintain a sham competition, which would be alike useless and expensive.

A Big Land Speculation—Good Fortune of a Former Resident of Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 3.

Some few days ago there appeared a notice in the leading Chicago papers, calling a meeting of certain parties at the Sherman House, who were interested in a purchase of real estate from the Visitacion Land Company, a California corporation, whose headquarters are in San Francisco.

On the 30th day of July last, these parties met at Room No. 4, in the Sherman House. JOHN E. WYLIE, of New-York, was elected Chairman, and HENRY GREENEBAUM, Secretary. There were present at this meeting many of the prominent capitalists of Chicago and New-York.

It was there decided that a stock company should be formed for the purchase of the California company, of a certain tract of land lying just south of the City of San Francisco, for the sum of $2,000,000 in in gold. For the raising of this sum, the shares were numbered at fifty, at a valuation of $40,000 each.

A committee was appointed at this meeting to visit these lands, and make a report upon them. It was composed of the following gentlemen: JOHN E. WYLIE, New-York; CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., New-York; O. F. BADGER, Chicago; Hon. C. O'BRYAN BRYANT, New-York, and CHAS. DEUTSCH, of New-York. This committee starts this morning at 10 o'clock for San Francisco. They will be accompanied by PHILIP FALK and his wife and daughter.

The tract which it is proposed to purchase is known as the Visitacion Ranch, and it comprises 3,775 acres. It is situated just south of San Francisco, in the only direction which the city can grow. It is proposed by the parties who contemplate purchasing this property to set to work at once and improve it—cutting it up into parks, boulevards, drives, and business and residence sites. By this means the property will be increased tenfold in value in a very few years.

The present owner of this tract is PHILIP FALK, for a long time a resident of Chicago, and a member of the former firm of MOSES & FALK, doing business on the corner of Lasalle and South Water streets. FALK left Chicago last September for San Francisco in rather an impecunious condition, or, to use his own expressive language, "dead broke." He went into the real estate business there, and worked gradually and persistently along until he became the virtual owner of the valuable tract of land which the above committee will visit with a view to purchasing. If the committee decide to buy, of which there is no doubt, FALK will clear a cool half million in gold by the operation.

PERILS OF THE COLORADO.—The Denver *News* of July 29, says: "We met in the Middle Park, last Saturday, two men of Colonel SAMUEL ADAMS' party, who attempted a voyage of exploration down the Blue, Grand and Colorado Rivers. They were destitute, and footing it for the settlements. In a few moments' conversation with them we learn that they stove one boat badly before getting twenty miles from Breckinridge. Fourteen miles above the mouth of the Blue they found a succession of falls and rapids, in which another boat was broken all to pieces, losing all its cargo. Fortunately no lives were lost. Mr. ADAMS started back to Breckinridge with the intention of building one or two new boats. The party is pretty well broken up, and several of the members have lost all they had. Our informant says none of them would go any further; that the voyage is impossible; that, if they had passed successfully the rapids in which they foundered, worse ones were awaiting them a few miles below. We have from the first looked upon the undertaking as impracticable and very dangerous."

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Habeas Corpus before the Superior Court—The Way Youths are Treated in the House of Refuge.

A lad named JOHN WARDELL was brought before Justice MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge from the House of Refuge demanded, on the ground that he was over 16 years of age when he was committed to it. The writ was granted on the petition of the lad's parents, JAMES and SARAH WARDELL. In the petition it is averred that the boy was committed to this institution in the month of December last. In giving their testimony, the parents stated that they were very confident that he was born in the Winter of 1852, but the month they could not specify. The statute of the State requires that persons over 16 years old, (under circumstances similar to that of this case,) must be sent to the Penitentiary.

Mr. DRADEY, an officer of the institution, opposed the discharge. Judge MCCUNN asked why it was that he wished to oppose the discharge of the lad, when both the parents insisted upon having him.

Mr. DRADEY replied that the boy was in a low grade at school, and the object of the managers of the institution in keeping him longer was to have him learn more about reading and writing.

JOHN WARDELL, the boy, was then put upon the stand, and testified that his business in the institution, for six hours each day, was to sand-paper shoes. His task was to sand-paper forty-five pairs of shoes each day. He slept at night in a cell.

Judge MCCUNN—This establishment is altogether too much like a prison.

Mr. DRADEY—I think your Honor would change your mind if you could see some of its management.

Judge MCCUNN—Why did you not set the boy to work to hoe cabbages, instead of having him waste his time in that useless occupation of sand-papering shoes?

Mr. DRADEY—We consider that a good mode of punishment. It is as a matter of discipline—as reformatory as any other. The main object is to reform the lads that are taken in there.

Judge MCCUNN—I will call up and examine the working of your institution.

Mr. DRADEY expressed the hope that the Judge would do so.

There being so much uncertainty about the age of the boy at the time he was sent to the House of Refuge, the Judge decided to have testimony taken upon that point, and adjourned the further hearing until Friday at 12 o'clock.

Movements of the President.

General GRANT and family left the City, on board the *Mary Powell*, at 3:30 P. M., yesterday, for Garrison's, on the east bank of the Hudson River, where he is to be the guest of Hon. HAMILTON FISH until Monday next. Yesterday morning he visited the Gold Room, in Wall-street while the sales were going on, and underwent an ordeal of handshaking during his stay among the excited brokers. At about 1:30 P. M. a large crowd gathered about the Post Office entrances, in the hope of seeing him, rumor having gone abroad that he was in the building on a visit to Postmaster JONES. It turned out, however, that he was not there, and, after being convinced of this fact, the crowd dispersed. General GRANT will not stop in this City on his return to Washington, on Monday, any longer time than is necessary to accompany his family to Mr. CORBIN's residence in West Twenty-seventh street; thence he will proceed to the Capital direct.

Killed by Kerosene—A New Law Needed.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. CAROLINE HAMBLIN, whose death was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at No. 408 West Twenty-sixth-street, on the 20th ult., was concluded yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS. HERMANN ENDEMANN, Assistant Chemist for the Metropolitan Board of Health, was the only additional witness examined. He stated that the kerosene oil found at No. 408 West Twenty-sixth street, and which is said to have caused an explosion, takes fire and burns at a temperature of 70° F. The specific gravity is 70° B., equal 0.697. The kerosene oil found at the store in No. 120 West Nineteenth-street, which is said to be the same as that found at No. 408 West Twenty-sixth-street, takes fire and burns freely at a temperature of 68° F. The specific gravity is 70° B., equal 0.697. JOHN MORGAN, of No. 120 West Nineteenth-street, testified that he deals in oils, and purchases the same from E. G. KELLY, agent for the New-York City Oil Company. He never sold any other kind of oil, having paid therefor thirty-four and thirty-two cents per gallon. He did not recollect selling any oil to Mr. HAMBLIN, though he knew customers came from Twenty-sixth-street. He supposed the oil to be good, and sold it for twelve cents per quart. KELLY's office is at No. 116 Maiden-lane, and the manufactory at Hunter's Point, L. I. The witness never tampered with the oil, but sold it direct from the barrel. On this evidence the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by burns inflicted by an oil proven to be highly explosive; therefore they recommended the Board of Health, Fire Commissioners, or any authority having power to do so, to enact an ordinance making it a punishable offence to manufacture and offer for sale an illuminating oil that shall evaporate at less than 100° Fahrenheit, and burn at less than 110°.

Base Ball—Atlantics Against Unions.

Owing to the rainy weather yesterday afternoon but a small number of spectators were present at the ball match between the Atlantics of Brooklyn, and the Unions of Morrisania. The ground was wet and slippery, preventing any good fielding and making the ball difficult to catch. As usual, the Atlantics won the game by heavy batting. The only inning which was at all exciting was the fifth, when the Unions "whitewashed" their opponents, who in turn "whitewashed" the Unions. The short stop of the latter did all the sharp playing for his side. During the last half of the game, NORTON, of the Unions, pitched for LYONS. The decisions of the umpire were unusually fair and prompt. The following is the score:

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	UNIONS.	O.	R.
Kenny, a. s.	3	3	Austin, s. s.	2	2
Smith, 3d b.	2	5	Smith, 2d b.	3	1
Start, 1st b.	5	3	Goldie, 2d b.	1	2
Chapman, l. f.	3	5	Legal, c. f.	3	0
Ferguson, c.	3	5	Haines, c. s.	3	0
Crane, 2d b.	6	2	Baker, 1st b.	3	0
Zettlin, p.	3	3	Welberg, l. f.	4	0
Pike, c. f.	2	3	Lyons, p.	4	0
McDonald, r. f.	4	3	Norton, r. f.	4	0
Total	27	34	Total	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	4	6	2	5	0	8	2	4	3	—34
Unions	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	—8

Time of Game—3 hours, 15 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. TELFORD, of the Stars.

The Tailors' Strike.

The strike among the journeymen tailors still continues, but the indications are that it is drawing to a close. A compromise has been effected between many of the employers and the men, whereby a price list, containing an extra class of work, has been agreed upon; the men, in effect, receding from their demand for increased prices for the kinds of labor referred to in the list published in the TIMES of Tuesday, and getting additional pay for the class of labor mentioned in the amended scale. This amended price list has been signed and approved by Messrs. Devlin & Co., Shafer Brothers, Carhart & Whitford, Brockhart & Co., Pitt & Co., Steinhard & Adler, and Carhart & Whitford. It is understood, also, that the few firms which agreed to give the prices first asked by the men are willing to adopt the new arrangement. According to the terms agreed upon at the conference between the employers and the men, yesterday, however, the new scale of prices is not to go into effect until approved by all the first-class clothing houses in the City.

Escape of a Thief Before Trial.

A few days ago JAMES MORTON was arrested by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of stealing six dozen of vulture feathers, which were found in his possession. Justice HOGAN held the accused for trial and he was yesterday conveyed from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions. As the District-Attorney was not ready to proceed with the prosecution, the prisoner was ordered to be remanded to the City Prison. Having been handcuffed MORTON left the Court-room under the charge of Officer STRIPP, and they proceeded in company nearly half way to the prison in Centre-street, when MORTON slipped his manacled hands in the waistband of his pantaloons in order to hide the handcuffs, and ran away. He was not recaptured.

Run Over and Killed—The Belt Railroad Company Censured.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday in the case of JAMES CLANCY, the boy who was run over by a Belt car. The testimony was to the effect that the deceased signaled the driver to stop his car, when the latter refused to do so, and called to the boy to jump. JAMES then endeavored to leap upon the front platform, but missed his hold and fell, the wheels of the car running over him and causing his death. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and took occasion to severely censure the Railroad Company for not employing more experienced drivers on their road. The Coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of the car-driver, MICHAEL MEAGHER, and will hold him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Naval Court-Martial.

A Naval Court-martial convened at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the trial of ROBERT D. BOGART, late Paymaster's Clerk on board of the United States ship *Vermont*, charged with absconding with Government funds to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000, and with fraud in keeping the accounts. The Court is composed of the following officers: Captain John J. Almy, President; Paymaster John D. Gibson, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, Commander A. E. K. Benham, Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigsby, Paymaster Wm. W. Williams, Paymaster Garrett E. Barry, Judge Advocate.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

This Board met yesterday, Commissioner BOWEN in the Chair. A letter was received from Father DURANQUET, stating that he had authorized Father CHAMBERS to officiate at Randall's Island. The appointment of clerk at the Penitentiary was given to JAMES M. CULLEN. BARNES & BROTHER's offer to put a new railing in front of Jefferson Market Police Court for $271 was accepted, after which the Board adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
57	Hughes vs. Cohen.	65	Bernhardt vs. Brunner.
61	Same vs. Same.	105	Gerster vs. Pletsticker et al.
70	Steinhauser vs. Steinhauser.	132	Fry vs. Shurston.
72	Gorand vs. Pomanovich.	140	Wilbour vs. Biddle.
81	Breese vs. Breese.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3416	Solomon vs. Gould.	3394	Shelley vs. Martins.
3418	Heerbrandt vs. Javor.	3429	Baker vs. Keeler.
3350	Lyon vs. Berger.	3433	Curley vs. Cummings.
3103	Link vs. Hughes.	3420	Roche vs. Viele.
3202	Dillon vs. Levy.	3431	Fullerton vs. Walker.
3239	Coleman vs. Atlantic Columbian Co.	3432	Bamberger vs. Mack.
3372	Ferguson vs. Kiernan.	3433	Masterson vs. Pierce.
		3434	Rochern vs. Dolworth.
		3404	Ripley vs. Morgan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 5.

By Judge Ingraham.

John M. Pinckney vs. Mary Dow et al.; motion granted.

Baker vs. Purdy et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 5.

By Judge McCunn.

Rush C. Hawkins vs. E. B. Blume; motion granted.

Anton Sayle vs. Patrick Collins et al.; motion granted.

Jacob Stein vs. Lina Stein; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

A. T. Stewart et al. vs. John Davis; motion vacating order granted with $10 costs.

Helen L. McNaught vs. John McNaught; motion granted.

Hugh Campbell vs. Charles Trautman; the affidavits in this case being contradictory, it is hereby referred to Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., to take proofs. The order is on file in the Clerk's office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PREFERENTIAL ASSIGNMENT—CLAIM OF COPARTNERSHIP PROPERTY BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ONE COPARTNER.

In the matter of Thomas S. Shepard, a bankrupt.—This was a hearing on proofs taken on a petition filed in this matter by Hiram Fisher, assignee of the bankrupt, against Andrew V. Stone. Prior to the 26th of February, 1867, the bankrupt and one William D. Cochran were in partnership under the firm name of Shepard & Cochran, in the City of New-York. On that day an instrument in writing was executed by Shepard & Cochran, by which the partnership between the parties was dissolved from that date, by mutual consent, "except so far as it may be necessary to continue the same for the final liquidation and settlement of the business thereof." By the same instrument Cochran sold and transferred to Shepard all his interest in the assets, stock on hand, accounts and credits due the firm, and all other property of the firm; and Shepard was to apply said property and its proceeds to the payment of the partnership debts and the necessary expenses of carrying on the business. On the 8th of March, 1867, Shepard executed a voluntary assignment to Stone of all the merchandise and other personal property lately owned by the firm, and of all claims and demands due to the late firm, with the books of account and papers relating to the same, being all the property in respect of which Cochran had transferred his interest to Shepard. The assignment was in trust to convert the property into money and collect the claims and demands, and, after paying the expenses of carrying the assignment into effect, to pay, first, debts specified in schedule A; second, those specified in schedule B, and, third, all other demands for which Shepard was justly liable. The debts specified in the two schedules were debts due by the firm of Shepard & Cochran, and were stated to be such in the schedules. Stone accepted the trust, entered into possession of the assigned property, and realized from sales and collections a little over $31,000. On the 27th of March, 1867, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York recovered a judgment against Shepard & Cochran and two other alleged partners as joint debtors. An execution on such judgment having been returned unsatisfied, the plaintiffs therein brought a suit in equity against the four judgment debtors and Stone, praying that the assignment to Stone might be declared fraudulent and void, and set aside, and that it might be adjudged that the plaintiffs were entitled to payment of their judgment out of the proceeds in the hands of Stone, and that Stone pay over the same. No answer or defence was put in in either of the suits. On the 12th of June, 1867, a judgment was rendered in the equity suit setting aside the assignment, adjudging that the plaintiffs were entitled to the payment of their judgment for $15,239 86 out of the assets in the hands of Stone, and directing Stone to pay the amount. On the 14th of June, 1867, Stone, as assignee, paid to the plaintiffs the amount decreed. He also, before the 13th of June, 1867, paid out of the assets all the claims specified in schedule A. There still remained in his hands about $1,700, which he claimed to be entitled to retain and apply to the purposes of the assignment. On the 2d of July, 1867, the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, as a creditor of Shepard, filed a petition in this Court praying that Shepard might be declared a bankrupt for certain alleged acts of bankruptcy, and among them the making of the assignment to Stone. In that proceeding Shepard was adjudged a bankrupt and Fisher was appointed his assignee, and the usual transfer of the property of the bankrupt was made to Fisher. The petition of Fisher in the present matter is brought to have the assignment to Stone declared null and void under the provisions of sections 35 and 39 of the Bankruptcy act, and the property which came into his possession under it, or the full value thereof, delivered to Fisher as assignee, on the ground that the assignment was made by Shepard with intent to give preferences, when he was insolvent, and so known to be by Stone. The petition is not at all founded on the preference obtained by the Shoe and Leather Bank by the equity suit, nor on the payment made by Stone under the decree in that suit. It does not set up such suit or decree, but the answer of Stone sets them up in defence.

BLATCHFORD, J.—There is a difficulty in this case which lies at the threshold of Fisher's right to recover. The agreement of the 26th of February, 1867, whatever effect it may have had to dissolve the partnership between Shepard and Cochran as to future business and debts to be contracted thereafter, had no such effect as respected the partnership property in which Cochran theretofore had an interest, or as respected the partnership debts named in that agreement, or as respected proceedings under the Bankruptcy act to affect such partnership property. The agreement expressly declares that there is to be no dissolution of the partnership so far as it may be necessary to continue the same for the final liquidation and settlement of the business thereof, and the transfer to Shepard of Cochran's interest in the property of the firm is expressly made subject by the agreement to the trust that Shepard is to apply the property and the proceeds thereof to the payment of the partnership debts. The case is not one where the transfer of the interest of the retiring partner in the partnership property is absolute, and the remaining partner merely agrees to pay and assumes the debts of the partnership, as was done in Robb vs. Mudge, 14 Gray, 534. In the present case Cochran took from Shepard an express agreement that the partnership property assigned and its proceeds should be applied by Shepard to pay the partnership debts, and the agreement made by Shepard was to pay those debts with that property. Therefore as respected Cochran and the creditors of the firm, there was no dissolution of the partnership and no such transfer to Shepard as would make the property until and unless the partnership debts were first paid. This being so there must be an adjudication of bankruptcy against the partners composing the firm, and an assignee must be appointed before any step can be taken to reach in bankruptcy the partnership assets. Shepard alone has been adjudged a bankrupt. As there are partnership assets the partnership continues as respects proceedings in bankruptcy. Under the provisions of section 36 of the act, the copartnership property cannot be taken and administered by the Bankruptcy Court unless all the persons who have an interest as copartners in such property are adjudged bankrupt. In order to reach such property it is necessary under section 36, that Fisher shall have been appointed assignee in a proceeding against all of such copartners. He is only the assignee of the individual and separate estate of Shepard in a proceeding in bankruptcy against Shepard alone. He shows therefore no title to call Stone or any one else to account in respect of the property which purported to have been assigned by Cochran to Shepard, and by Shepard to Stone. These views dispose of the case without reference to any of the other questions raised or discussed. It is not necessary to decide whether any other persons than Shepard and Cochran were members of the firm, as on the status of the partnership property as left by the agreement between Shepard and Cochran it is immaterial whether or not there were other partners in the firm. The petition must be dismissed with costs.

A. L. Cushing for Fisher; E. L. Fancher for Stone.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

ILLICIT OPERATIONS IN WHISKY.

Nathan Kingsley, a prominent member of metropolitan political circles, was arrested on a charge of having violated the 38th section of the act approved July 20, 1868. Jerome B. Wass, a United States Internal Revenue officer, was the complainant. He deposed that five barrels of distilled spirits, on which no tax had been paid, were taken from the vinegar and white wine manufactory of N. Kingsley & Son, at No. 183 Franklin-street, and subsequently removed to some other place than the distillery warehouse provided by law. He alleged that the defendant and five other persons, at present unknown, were abettors to the removal of the liquor, and that they assisted in the concealment of the barrels. The defendant was very indignant at the charge. He gave bail to appear to-day at 3 o'clock for examination, Mr. Wm. H. McKenna, Register to the Croton Aqueduct Department, becoming his bondsman in the sum of $2,000.

Before Commissioner Jones.

EXTENSIVE TRAFFIC IN CANCELED REVENUE STAMPS.

The following-named persons were charged with being implicated in the practice of cleaning and reissuing canceled revenue stamps: Timothy Murray, Thomas Byrnes, S. H. Harrison, John McCartney, Frederick Haltes, Patrick Carroll, James Woods, Geo. C. Haggerty, Thos. Burnam, Michael Burns, Chas. Fogart, Thos. Barnard and James Laird. Woods, the alleged principal in the frauds, was required to give $5,000 bail. His accessories in the criminal transaction were held in the sum of $1,000 each. They all secured bondsmen with the exception of one or two. Carroll and Haggerty were detained by the Government as witnesses against their companions. An examination was commenced in the case of Murray, Laird and Barnard, who were accused of having secured the canceled stamps for other parties in their capacity as janitors. They were defended by Mr. Crawford. General Jackson, Assistant District-Attorney, conducted the prosecution. The first witness was an operator in the Secret Service Department of the United States. He testified that he arrested Barnard at his place of employment, at Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-street, but was unable to find any stamps in his possession. Laird was taken yesterday at No. 30 Broad-street; he confessed that he had made one or two "deals" in the stamps with an unknown party some time ago. Two canceled stamps, which appeared to have been cleaned, were discovered in a tin box lying on a bureau belonging to his apartments. The defendant told the officer that the purchaser of the stamps had represented that he wanted them for a book collection.

Murphy was arrested at No. 19 Broad-street, with several bundles of checks, deeds, &c., containing canceled stamps, in his possession. He acknowledged that he had sold a quantity of defaced stamps to an unknown man. The examination was adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock. At the commencement of the case the counsel for the prisoners desired to produce their statement in evidence, but the Commissioner ruled that the testimony of a prisoner in his behalf was inadmissible, basing his decision on the decision of Judge Benedict in the Henry case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Elizabeth Begley was convicted of stealing three lace curtains, valued at $60, the property of Mrs. Sarah H. Monell, of No. 128 West Twenty-seventh-street. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. Two prisoners, named Morton and Roberts, who were arraigned on an indictment for larceny, made an attempt to escape while being conveyed to the Tombs by Officer Stripp. They both slipped off their handcuffs, and then ran off in different directions. Roberts succeeded in getting away, but Morton was rearrested.

A CORRECTION.

Gerald Donadi, the keeper of a restaurant in Eighth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, charged by Charles and Ellen Lear with attempting to commit a rape on their daughter, as noticed in our reports of the Jefferson Market Court proceedings, was honorably discharged in the Court of General Sessions, the parents admitting that the charge, made on the statement of their daughter, could not be sustained.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Detective Hayes, of the Second Precinct, arrested Patrick Moore, Jenny Sullivan and Mary Dowd yesterday, on a charge of shoplifting. The prisoners entered the store of Philip Mann, at No. 23 South-street, and stole four shirts, which were found in their possession. They were remanded.

THE RENT SWINDLER.

Geo. P. Keating, recently arrested on a charge of obtaining rents from tenants under false pretences, was yesterday arraigned. Elizabeth Stewart, of No. 160 Amity-street, testified that he called on her on the 2d inst. and stated that he had been sent by her landlord, Mr. John N. Gardiner, for the rent. She paid him $120. Mr. Gardiner, of No. 26 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, testified that he had given the prisoner no authority for the collection of any of his rents, especially that due by Mrs. Stewart. The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial.

STEALING MONEY.

Lewis Thomas, of No. 368 Grand-street, caused the arrest of William Rafferty, his employe, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $360 from his money-drawer. As the evidence was rather incomplete the prisoner was temporarily committed.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

Officer Lynch, of the Seventh Ward, arrested yesterday morning W. Reagan and Margaret, his wife, for disorderly conduct. The officer in trying to arrest Reagan received several blows from him. Committed.

Josephine Wood, Nellie Lopes and Alice Clide were held for examination for beating Nellie Reid, of No. 212 Wooster-street, with a cane.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	123¾	20	D. & H. Can.		128
45,000 U. S. 5-20, C.'65, new			do	bet. call	128
300	do	small 122¼	10	Bank & Bro. Asso.	103
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	122¾	400	Pacific Mail		84¾
101,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67		200	Boston W. P. h. c.		18
	122¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.		20
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	116	100	do		20¼
75,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	111¾	5	Amer. Mer. U. Ex		41
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	62	200	New-York Cen.		200¾
30,000 Tenn. 6s, n.,	55	200	do	s3	200¾
20,000 do	55½	100	Hudson R.		185¼
10,000 do	55½	100	Reading		97¾
3,000 Ga. St. 6s	94	200	Clev. & Pitts.		107¾
11,000 N. C. St. 6s	57	200	do	b5	108
15,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	51	300	do		108
3,000 S. Car. St. new	61½	300	Lake S. & M. So.		107¾
3,000 Missouri 6s	87½	100	do		107¾
40,000 do	88¼	100	do		107¾
2,000 Ala. St. 5s, b.	[illegible]	100	do		107¾
2,000 La. 6s	71	1100	do		107¾
9,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	91½	100	do	b30	107¾
14,000 Cen. Pc. R. R. G. bds.	97¾	100	do		107¾
20,000 do	bet. call 97¾	8	C., C., Cin. & I. R.		73¾
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94¾	100	Chi. & N. W.		85¾
2,000 Mer. & Es. 1st M	90	700	do		85¾
2,000 do	90¾	1250	do		85¾
11,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	102	37	do		85¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	99	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.		97¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		114¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	101	200	do	b60	115
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. con. bds.	95	200	do		114¾
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¾	100	do		114¾
2,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	99¾	200	do	b60	115
25 Phoenix Bank	110	400	do		115
17 Continental Bk.	100	200	Mil. & St. P. R.		81¾
25 Park Bank	160	200	do		81¾
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	111	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10		90¾
42 Ninth Nat. Bank	115	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.		153¾
200 West. U. T.	38¾	20	N. J. Central		104
400 do		100	do		104¾
		100	do		104¾
		200	Morris & Es. R.		88¾
		15	N. Y. & N. H. R. s10		134¾
		100	H. & St. J. R.		126

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	124¾	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	122¾
1,000 do	124¾	14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122¾
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	124¾	25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	122¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	124¾	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111¾	20,000 do	122¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	124	100,000 do	122
5,000 do	124	62,000 do	122
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	122¾	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	116¾
10,000 do	122¾	44,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	116¾
		140,000 do	116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	62	300 Lake S. & M. S.	107¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. 60	55	1500 do	107¾
10,000 do	55¾	100 do b10	107¾
10,000 do	55¾	100 do b30	108¾
5,000 do	55¾	300 do	108¾
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	57	100 Ill. Cen.	143
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	51¾	300 Clev. & Pitts.	107
40,000 do	51¾	100 do	107¾
30,000 Mo. State 6s	87¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	99	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97¾
2,000 Del., L. & W. 2d	95¾	[illegible]	
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	86¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	115¾
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	97	1200 do	115
6,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	86	200 do	115
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102	60 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90¾
2,000 Mich So. S. F. R.	99	100 Norwich & Wor.	112
20 Ocean Bank	10	100 Morris & Essex	88¾
200 West. U. T.	38¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	153
100 Quick. M. C. b c.	15¾	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	200¾	100 Chi. & Alton.	154¾
1200 Reading R.	97¾	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	126
200 Mil. & St. P. R.	81¾	10 Chi., B. & Q. R.	161
		10 Del., L. & W.	112¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Quick. Min. Co.	15¾	300 Reading	b3 97¾
100 West. U. T.	s3 38¾	100 do	97¾
100 Pacific Mail	84¾	100 L. Shore & M. S. c	107¾
100 do	84¾	300 do	107¾
100 Hudson R.	185¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	97¾
100 do	b5 185¾	100 Rock Island	b5 115

THURSDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The Treasury Office sold at noon to-day $1,000,000 Gold at 136.13 ₱ cent. to Messrs. BUDGE, SCHIFF & Co., as the highest bidders, under seal, for this amount advertised to be disposed of. The further sum of $2,400,000 was bid for by other parties at lower figures. After the award was made public the sales of Gold in the Gold Room advanced to 136¼@136¾ ₱ cent. No particular reason was assigned for this rise on yesterday's sales of ¾@½ ₱ cent. beyond the influence of the higher bid for the Government million of dollars. The Foreign Exchanges are in no respect higher than for the Cunarder yesterday, except that all the leading drawers are ready to accept 110 ₱ cent. for sixty days on London, and 110¾ for short sight. The rates for Money are again easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., on call, to the Brokers, and the market moves with much steadiness, though the close approach to the Fall demand for Currency to move the crops is against any reasonable calculation upon very cheap Money, or upon any decided superabundance of balances for employment in Washington, for the remainder of the season. It may be remarked, however, that, without reference to the cost of carrying Stocks, a strong support to the Public Funds is found in the large and regular purchases of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the influence which these have upon holders outside the Street, in creating the belief that prices will go still higher, and that no class of Stocks will pay better for the next few months to hold on to. This opinion, whether substantially founded or not, is encouraged first by the fact that nothing is so thoroughly sound as an investment as the Public Funds, and secondly, by the circumstance that holders who changed their securities at 110 ₱ cent. last year have seen the price advance 12 or 13 ₱ cent., while the Bonds which they bought in exchange remain at much the same market price as in July and August, 1868. We have no particular advice to volunteer on this point beyond the expression of the belief that the settled Sinking Fund policy of the Administration is likely, in the course of a few months, to bring United States 5-20s and American Gold Coin upon a par with each other. We have no present belief that this policy will be changed or modified through the Fall months by reason of the condition of the Currency Revenues of the Treasury, since the surplus Gold Customs of the Government which are large and increasing, can be readily converted, and will be to a considerable extent should the Sinking Fund require it and the market price of Gold induce the conversion.

At the close of the day it was found that the Customs demand for Gold was $758,000, making about $2,300,000 for the four business days of the week. It is possible that this demand may have been felt upon the price in the Gold Room, which was 136¼@½ ₱ cent. at 4 o'clock. The Currency balance in the Treasury Office was reduced to-day $1,582,000, which contributed to the ease in Money, though a good part of these disbursements are made in National Bank Notes. The proceeds of the sale of Gold to-day can be paid into the Treasury Office to-morrow in the same medium, if more convenient than Greenbacks, to the purchaser.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were not quite so active as yesterday. In the forenoon, however, the 5-20s of 1867 brought 123 ₱ cent., falling back at the 2:15 P. M. Government Board to 122¾ ₱ cent. The 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents sold up to 116¾ ₱ cent., and the Currency 6 ₱ cents again brought 111¾ and accrued interest. The Southern State Bond list was again weak for new Tennessees, but partially better for Missouris and North Carolinas. The Railway movement was weak for the New-York (Vanderbilt) Stocks, and quite strong and active on Michigan Southern (Lake Shore) and the St. Pauls, Rock Island and Northwests. A new interest appears in Rock Island, and the stock, after several weeks of steady dullness at about 114@114½ ₱ cent., suddenly rose to 116½ ₱ cent. There is no trace of the source of the new purchases, beyond an intimation that the great Pennsylvania Corporation after absorbing the Fort Wayne line from Pittsburg to Chicago, is disposed to arrange for a common interest from Chicago to Omaha, having already made connection from St. Louis West with the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas (Eastern Division,) Pacific, through the States of Missouri and Kansas and so on to Denver in Colorado. It is probably news to most New-Yorkers of the Stock Exchange that an alliance between the Pennsylvania and Rock Island and Pacific Roads is in contemplation, and the news may not be true; but the American correspondent of the London *Times*, who resides in Philadelphia, and is evidently "well up" in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Company, several weeks ago intimated that this would probably be the connection between Chicago and Omaha. If so, the New-York and Lake Shore Roads (North and South Shores) will have to cultivate kindly relations with the Chicago and Northwest and Chicago and Burlington, in self-defence.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Wall-street markets left off generally quiet:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	116	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	125	125¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	122¾	122¾
American Gold Coin	136¾	136¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55¾	55
Virginia Bonds, old	63¾	63¾
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	51	51¾
New-York Central	200¾	200
Reading Railway	97¾	97
Chicago and Rock Island	114¾	115¾
Northwest Common	85¾	85¾
Northwest Preferred	97¾	97¾
Michigan Southern	106¾	107¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153¾	153¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	107¾
Pacific Mail Company	84¾	84¾
St. Paul Preferred	89¾	90¾
St. Paul Common	81	82¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	33¾
Hudson River	185¾	184
Harlem	165¾	162¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	124¾	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	122¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	124¾	5-20 coup., 1867	122¾
5-20 reg., 1862	122¾	5-20 coup., 1868	122¾
5-20 coup., 1862	125¾	10-40 reg.	111¾
5-20 coup., 1864	123¾	10-40 coup.	116¾
5-20 coup., 1865	124	6s Currency	111¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	Miss'ri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	82
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	98	California 7s	98
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	98	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	98	Rhode Island 6s	98
Ill. War Loan	98	Alabama 8s	93¾
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	102
Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73	[illegible]	N. Y. Coupon B'ty Loan	103
Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	[illegible]	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s ex coup.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	54¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '76	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s	57	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	[illegible]
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	[illegible]
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	61	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	87¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	[illegible]	Chatham	156
Merchants'	127	Bank of the Repub.	118
Mechanics'	137	Irving	[illegible]
America	145	Nassau	[illegible]
City	201¾	Shoe and Leather	143
Phenix	110	Continental	98¾
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	114
Greenwich	105	Imp. and Traders'	124
National	118	Park	160
Merchants' Exchange	121	Central National	110¾
Leather Manufact'rs	185¾	Fourth National	104¾
Seventh Ward	112	Ninth National	113
State of New-York	111	Tenth National	115
Commerce	124¾	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Broadway	250	Bank'rs and Brokers'	105
Ocean	100¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	97	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	97	Morris & Essex 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	97	Clev. & Tol. Sink. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d M., 1879	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th M., 1880	93¾	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th M., 1888	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F., '85	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	101	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	74¾
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91¾	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., 1875	120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81¾	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. Int. M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90¾
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. conv.	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96¾
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	73	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	[illegible]
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	[illegible]	Cent. Pac. Bds.	97¾
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	97¾		
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

General balance yesterday		$94,640,765 62
Gold receipts	$771,032 23	
Gold payments	170,482 33	
Gold balance		78,984,265 63
Currency receipts	$274,130 18	
Currency payments	1,856,795 13	
Currency balance		12,270,888 51
General balance		94,018,525 75
Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $758,000.		

One of the Afternoon papers lectures the Fire Insurance Companies because of their losses by the great Philadelphia fire of last night. The total insurances are reported at $2,300,000. This would give an average of $16,000 to each of the ninety-five American Companies, scattered from Philadelphia to Boston and back to Buffalo, and $780,000 to the five mammoth London Companies embraced in the list, who are able to bear ten times the loss without sensibly feeling it. We confess that we discover nothing very alarming or "reckless" in this.

The following are the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company:

July, 1869	$586,314
July, 1868	422,397
Increase, 1869	$163,917

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 82½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the
FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000,
of the above road.
OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY,
AND
TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.
THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, 283 MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
TO THE
KANSAS STATE LINE,
there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.
The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were $3,577,380
Operating expenses 1,369,033
Net earnings $2,113,326
THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.
THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS $420,000 IN GOLD.
THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.
THE ROAD IS FINISHED,
has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.
THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.
Price 86 and accrued interest, in currency.
Coupons payable February and August.
Principal matures in 1888.
THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
which is paid by the Company.
The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.
For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT.
CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,
Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 18 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 82 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	4	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	3,967
Cotton, bales	712	Pork, bbls.	140
Cottonseed, bags	1,084	Cut Meats, pkgs.	111
Eggs, bbls.	565	Lard, pkgs.	80
Flour, bbls.	12,832	Grease, pkgs.	80
Wheat, bushels	100,068	Butter, pkgs.	1,571
Corn, bushels	41,707	Cheese, boxes	34,369
Rye, bushels	387	Tallow, pkgs.	137
Malt, bushels	870	Oil Cake, pkgs.	105
Oats, bushels	67,085	Tobacco, hhds.	422
Beans, bushels	240	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	11
Cornmeal, bbls.	53	Sugar, bbls.	80
Hops, bales	25	Starch, boxes	1,120
Leather, sides	5,880	Wool, bales	724
Resin, bbls.	242	Whisky, bbls.	236
Spirits Turp., bbls.	366		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—14 bales Furs, 73,500 bushels Wheat, 21,600 lbs. Bacon, 189 bbls. Resin, 14,300 lbs. Cheese, 4 cases Lamps, 29 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Lebanon*, for Cork—11,863 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—[illegible] cases Tobacco, 341 bales Tobacco, 183 hhds. Tobacco, 1,111 bbls. Resin, 275 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 5 bales Furs, 5 bales Cotton Ticking, 50 tierces Beef, 3 boxes Brass Burners, 10 boxes Iron Locks, 4,000 lbs. Cheese, 750 boxes Extra Logwood, 20 casks Bark, 301 lbs. Beeswax, 2 cases Clocks, [illegible] lbs. Tallow.

The Wheat shipment by the *China*, for Liverpool, should have read 16,176 bushels.

ASHES—Pots continue in moderate demand at $7 37½@7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, but has been inactive to-day. The stock in importers' hands to-day was 140,784 bags. In other kinds there have been moderate dealings reported, including sales of 250 bags of Laguayra at 17½c., and 1,372 bags Maracaibo, by the *Spring Bird*, from second hands, at 16½c. ₱ lb. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co., in their circular of this morning, sum up thus: 4,000 mats Java, balance ex *Sulla*, sold on private terms; 410 bags Laguayra sold at 17c.@17½c.; 585 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Antwerp by first hands. The stock in first hands to-day of other than Rio amounted to 21,888 bags and 70,369 mats, including of Java, (Government,) 1,408 bags; Java, 70,369 mats; Ceylon, 7,771 bags; Maracaibo, 7,252 bags; Laguayra, 1,812 bags; Costa Rica, 1,611 bags; Manila, 6,739 bags; Mexican, 281 bags; African, 191 bags; Angostura, 34 bags, and Savanilla, 803 bags. We quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@17½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c. gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, but without remarkable changes in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 389 bales, including 128 bales to spinners, 214 bales to shippers and 67 bales to speculators; also, 1,000 bales, on basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, part at 27c., and 450 bales do., January delivery, at 26⅝c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27¼
Good Ordinary	29¼	29½	29¾	29¾
Low Middling	32¾	32¾	33	33
Middling	33¾	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	1,451
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts same time last week	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports thus far this week	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,305,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,322,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,328
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,980,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,422,000
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	34,000
Estimated stock same time last year	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	52,190
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and moderate demand at drooping prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 29c.@27½c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@25c.; Western, by express, 25c.@26c.; Canada, 25c.@26c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—The market is completely glutted with Blackberries, and prices range widely. Peaches are arriving more freely, Delawares doing the best, as Jerseys are yet poor. Apples are quite plenty, but are [illegible]. We quote: Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl., $[illegible]; Pears, Seckel, ₱ crate, $[illegible]; Pears, Bartlett, [illegible]; Pears, common, ₱ bbl., $[illegible]; Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket, [illegible]; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket, $[illegible]; Apples, Norfolk, ₱ bbl., $[illegible]; Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl., $[illegible]; Apples, Windfalls, [illegible]; Blackberries, Lawton, [illegible]; Blackberries, Cultivated, [illegible]; Watermelons, ₱ 100, $[illegible]; Nutmeg Melons, [illegible]. New Dried Fruits are arriving slowly, and may be quoted: Apples, Southern, 7c.@10c.; Cherries, [illegible]; Blackberries, [illegible]. Old are quiet and nominal. Apples, State, fine, 12½c.@14c.; Apples, State, good, 11½c.@12c.; Apples, Western, 14c.@14½c.; Apples, Southern, fine, 11c.@11½c.; Apples, Southern, good, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 23c.@24c.; Peaches, good, 13c.@18c.; Peaches, common, 8c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light demand has been noted for all kinds of State and Western Flour, at a shade easier prices for Western, and about previous figures for State. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 20; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$7 10; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 10@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 20
Extra State	5 75@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls. at $6 75@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in light demand at $[illegible] for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is less active at $4 [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal is quiet at $[illegible] for Western, $5 10@$5 20 for Brandywine, and $5 10 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime lots of Spring Wheat have been scarce and wanted by export buyers at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The bulk of the available supply afloat consisted of inferior, damp and soft parcels, particularly of No. 2 Spring, for which there was an unusually wide range of quotations, as representing actual sales, chiefly for shipment. A fair export inquiry has been noted for desirable lots of Winter Wheat at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 163,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, part at $1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 67@$1 70; inferior Red do. at $1 55; No. 1 Spring at $1 67@$1 65; No. 2 Spring, very poor to choice, at $1 46½@$1 52, closing at about $1 52 for strictly sound Milwaukee, of which there was scarcely any available; Amber, Southern, at $1 70@$1 75, and White California, part at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, opening at a sharp advance, but closing heavily at 1c. ₱ 2c. a bushel of the highest figures of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 77½c.@[illegible] for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 13c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 10@$1 11 for the best, afloat; $1 13@$1 13 for White; and $1 15@$1 14 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very dull at from $1 20@$1 25, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive at about former rates. Oats have been in more demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels at 78c.@80c., closing firmly at 80c. for old Western; 80c.@81c. for State, and 80c.@77c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances were 73,800 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 11,863 bushels for Cork and orders. Beans are without change; the demand is moderate. Peas are without inquiry. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Marrows, prime, $2 [illegible]; Beans, Marrow, fair, $1 75@[illegible]; Beans, Mediums, [illegible]; Beans, Medium, fair, $1 40@$1 75; Peas, Canada, free, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel; Peas, Southern [illegible], $3 75@$4 ₱ bag. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered 38 loads of Lumber, 9 of Staves, 7 each of Coal and Wheat, 6 of Flour, 3 each of Salt and Corn, 2 of Oats, 1 of Oil.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 5:

Lumber—Jackson, Buffalo; M. F. Bush, Oswego; W. H. Hallenbeck, Buffalo; R. A. Towner, Boonville; Moss Rose, Boonville; J. E. Marsh, Saline; Dick Quiggs, Oswego; Cora Dewley, Oswego; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Six Girls, Boonville; Monadnock, Oswego; W. Bewley, Oswego; J. J. Sullivan, Buffalo; A. M. Collier, Boonville; D. H. Hempstead, Tonawanda; G. Twinem, Oswego; R. M. Haines, Oswego; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; Pluto, Buffalo; H. G. More, Buffalo; Alfred & Albert, Buffalo; Roman, Buffalo; Matilda Miller, Buffalo; James Jackson, Jr., Buffalo; Ceno, Oswego; Humboldt, Oswego; Job, Oswego.

Staves—Jim Holmes, Buffalo; R. A. Clark, Tonawanda; Lyman Odell, Buffalo; Wm. Cox, Buffalo; Anne, Buffalo; Henry Beckwith, Buffalo; C. T. Haines, Corning; A. S. Chase, Buffalo; H. M. Griffin, Buffalo.

Wheat—Winona, Oswego; Abraham Lincoln, Oswego; Olive, Oswego; Wm. Barr, Oswego; General Siegel, Oswego; Irving Mency, Oswego; C. C. Metteon, Oswego.

Flour—Saxon, Oswego; James Hupton, Rochester; Julia Shepard, Rochester; American Eagle, Rochester; J. Carl Jackson, Buffalo; H. D. Case, Oswego.

Corn—T. W. Amsbury, Buffalo; Ben. D. French, Buffalo; J. L. Cramer, Buffalo; C. M. Niles, Buffalo; Auburn City Bank, Buffalo.

Coal—Nebraska, Geneva; F. R. No. 12, Watkins; A. T. Briggs, Buffalo; John Vanderbilt, Geneva; Royal, Geneva; William W. Allen, Geneva; W. T. Hamilton, Geneva.

Salt—Evelyn, Salina; Charles J. Johnson, Syracuse; Oliver Bread, Syracuse; Salt Spring, Syracuse; L. J. N. Starke, Syracuse.

Oats—D. H. Winans, Buffalo; John G. Freeman, Buffalo.

Oil—Rouster, Buffalo.

Mixed—M. Birdsall, Utica.

HAY—Old North River Bale Hay has been quiet, chiefly 90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New ranges from 60c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at $1@$1 40 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at previous rates, including Americans at 7c.@18c. for New, and 3c.@8c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@18c.; Eastern, 6c.@16c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@16c.; Michigan, 6c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@8c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 25 bales; export clearances, none.

LEATHER—Sole is weak in price on a light trade and an accumulating supply. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 20½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 20½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@[illegible]; Hemlock in the Rough, 25c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in Rough, Heavy, 35c.@[illegible]; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 35c.@[illegible]; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 33c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, Belting, 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, but prices have been maintained. Sales have been made of 38 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 52c., and 125 hhds. Barbadoes, on private terms, ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands to-day consists of 16,416 hhds. Cuba, 5,421 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,480 hhds. English Islands, and 183 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	25c.@27c.	27c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	25c.@40c.	45c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	46c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	52c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at from 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; total sales, 360 bbls., including 100 bbls., seller's option, fifteen days, on private terms. The receipts were 34 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. Resin has been more active and quoted comparatively firm, with sales reported of 3,100 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 22@$2 35; 200 bbls. No. 2, part at $2 45@$2 50; and 270 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at from $3 25@$6 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 242 bbls.; export clearances, 1,301 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 00; Resin at $2 22@$[illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for all kinds, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 06; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 60c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 42½ ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market is oversupplied with Potatoes, which are offering at very low prices. Norfolks are scarcely salable even at the low rates. Cucumbers and Squashes are low, and can scarcely be quoted as selling. We quote: New-Jersey and Long Island Potatoes, $1@$1 50; Norfolk, new, 50c.@$1 50; Onions, White, ₱ bbl., $4@$4 50; Onions, Red, ₱ bbl., $3@$3 50; Long Island Squash, ₱ basket, 25c.@50c.; Turnips, ₱ bbl., 50c.@75c.; Long Island Bush Tomatoes ₱ crate, $1 50@$1 75; Norfolk Tomatoes ₱ crate, 75c.@$1; Long Island Cucumbers ₱ bbl., 25c.; Cabbages, ₱ 100, $4@$8; Green Corn ₱ 100, 75c.@$1.

POULTRY—Poultry is in fair demand at firm prices with only a moderate supply arriving. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, ₱ lb., 22c.@24c.; Turkeys, ₱ lb., 21c.@23c.; Ducks, ₱ pair, 80c.@$1 10; Geese, ₱ pair, $2@$2 25; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, 50c.@$1 25.

PETROLEUM—A more active and stronger local market has been noted to-day, particularly for refined, largely to cover outstanding contracts, though in part for export. Crude has been more freely dealt in, and generally quoted at from 17¼c.@17½c., in bulk, with sales reported of 4,500 bbls., chiefly on private terms; and 22c.@23½c., in barrels, ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; 3,600 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. There were no export clearances reported. Refined has been very freely purchased here at improved prices, Standard White having been quoted at from 32c.@32½c. for August, various deliveries, closing with sellers at 32½@32¾c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 21,500 bbls. Standard White, including 7,000 bbls. for early delivery at from 32c.@32½c.; 13,000 bbls. last half of August, at from 32½c.@32¾c., chiefly at 32¾c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., September delivery, on private terms, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia no important dealings were reported. Standard White was quoted there at 31¼c.@31½c. for early delivery, and generally at 31½c. for the last half of the month, ₱ gallon. The general market closed less buoyantly, influenced to some extent by the reported decline in the Antwerp market from 51½f. at the opening, to 51¼f. at the close. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,967 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,800 bbls. There were no export clearances reported. Standard White, in cases, continues quoted at from 34c.@36½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in moderate request at 8½c.@9c. ₱ gallon. In cases it has been quoted at 15½c.@16c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95, and for Refined $2 25, each. A sale of 800 bbls. English Oil (120 test) was reported at 38c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather easier in price, and without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $33 10@$33 25, closing at about $33 12 for New Mess; $29@$32 50 for City Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $27@$28 50 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer, August, at $32 87½@$33 40 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been in fair demand and firm at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 275 packages at 14½c.@15c., for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 18c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is brisker and higher. Latest sales 300 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 18½c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in pretty fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 825 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19½c.@20c. for City, and 19½c. for Prime Steam. Also 500 tierces Prime Steam, September delivery, seller, at 19¾c., and 250 tierces do., buyer, the balance of the year, at 20½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 165 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $26@$34; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in request at $28@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. in lots. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

"The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,112 packages. We have no material change to note in the market. Western stock continues in full supply, with a dull and heavy market. State Butter is in small supply, and parcels arriving in good order command full prices; the short supply of State arises from the fact that farmers are harvesting, and not forwarding their Butter as usual. From a careful estimate made by responsible parties in the various dairy districts of this State, it is considered that the amount of Butter now on hand in the dairy rooms is over one-fourth in excess of the quantity held at the same period last year. Fresh pail Butters are in so light a supply, that we drop quotations from lack of sufficient importance. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	31 @35
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	25 @27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	38 @42
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @37
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	21 @24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	16 @18

"The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 61,159 boxes. During the past six weeks fine Cheese has suffered a decline from 23c. to 15c., an average of 8c. ₱ lb., in this market, and an equal decline in the several English markets. Notwithstanding the continued and heavy shipments from this port to England, the markets there touched bottom at 61s., and have advanced from that point, which has given a firm base for operations here, and has caused an average advance of 1c. ₱ lb. in this market on all grades, with very heavy transactions here and in the dairy districts at rates above our quotations. At the close of the week's trade the market for exports is quiet, owing to the inability of shippers to procure freight room for their orders, and considerable business will necessarily be deferred on that account. A more active demand prevails for local and coastwise trade, which will now gradually increase in volume. The market closes quietly but firmly at our quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb.	15½ @16
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Factories, common, ₱ lb.	10 @12
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	7 @11
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12½ @13½

RICE—A moderate trade demand has been noted at steady prices. Carolina, $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon, $7 @$7½, currency, and $3 @$3 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 12,500 bags.

SUGARS—Raw has been in fair demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,280 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., chiefly at 11⅝c.@12¼c., and 665 bxs. Havana at 11⅝c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11½c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅞c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard Whites, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅝c.@12⅝c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after and quoted firmer, at prices ranging from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16⅛c.; White A, 15¼c.; and Yellow C, 14⅛c., cash, ₱ lb. Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up the business in Raw Sugars thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1869	131,718	153,763	115,067	1,300
Receipts, since Aug. 1	2,573	.....	31,447	.....
Total	135,288	153,763	146,464	1,300
Sales, since Aug. 1	4,000	6,982	.....	.....
Stock, Aug. 5, 1869	131,284	146,781	146,464	1,300
Stock, Aug. 6, 1868	100,731	54,885	41,258	114
Stock, Aug. 8, 1867	70,951	83,599	27,962	.....
Stock, Aug. 7, 1866	95,819	77,167	106,449	36

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quoted firm, but has been rather quiet. Sales have been reported of 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅞c.@12½c.; also 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A good inquiry has been noted for Black, chiefly for Oolong, at full rates.

WHISKY—Has been quoted a shade firmer, on a fair inquiry and lighter offerings. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at $1 10½@$1 11, chiefly at $1 10½ ₱ gallon. Receipts, 236 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown rather less firmness, and there has been some hesitancy in negotiations for room for Breadstuffs, shippers looking for easier rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, on private terms ₱ lb.; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. by sail, and 2s. 3d. by steam, ₱ bbl.; 57,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.@7½d. by sail, and 8¼d.@9d., nearly all 8¼d., by steam, ₱ bushel; 300 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 21 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 7,300 boxes Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 50 cases Licorice at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 300 bales Hops, by steamer, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 250 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 22s. 6d.; 100 boxes measurement goods at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a vessel was reported as having been taken with 2,700 quarters Wheat at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, an Italian brig, now at Boston, with a general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Other Oil negotiations were in progress, but not completed up to a late hour in the evening.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, PEEP SHOW MAN, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST MEN, FAMILY JARS, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that NAPOLEON is soon to issue a manifesto announcing the reduction of certain taxes, and the extension of the educational system of the Empire.

A slight fire in the Cathedral of Trani, Sicily, recently, during the celebration of a great festival, caused a panic in the congregation, and sixteen people were trampled to death and others were badly injured.

The Irish Bishops who have been in conference in Dublin, considering the reorganization of the Irish Church, have resolved that a General Synod, in which the laity as well as the clergy shall be represented, shall assemble at once.

A dispatch by the French cable reports that the Harvard crew have been rearranged; now LORING is stroke, SIMMONS next, RICE next, and BASS bow.

Baron VON BEUST said in the Austrian Reichsrath, yesterday, during a discussion of the war estimates, that it was hazardous to promise to maintain peace for a considerable length of time. He, however, added that if no war should occur within the next four years, a long peace would follow in Europe.

A proposition is to be made before the coming Ecumenical Council to unite the Greek and Catholic Churches, on the ground that they are one in doctrine, and that their disciplinary differences can be reconciled by means of mutual concessions.

CUBA.

Cuban news is received from revolutionary sources to the 26th ult. QUESADA was still in control of the communication between the coast and Puerto Principe. The Spanish volunteers were committing all sorts of outrages on the people in and about Puerto Principe, and the latter were suffering for supplies. Fighting was reported in General JORDAN'S command. The Cubans expected to get complete control of affairs in the Eastern Department after twenty days' decisive action.

The steamship *Missouri*, from Havana, July 31, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of the Purser, we are in receipt of our letters and papers, which recount, from a Spanish standpoint, the rebel assault on Puerto Principe, and the repulse. At latest mail advices the ill fortune of the insurgents continued, the forces of JORDAN, MARMOL, MARCANO and FIGUEREDO having attacked simultaneously the Spanish detachments on the estates La Cruz, Santa and Sitio, San Jose and Santa Isabel, as also those of the Palma Soriano village, and having been driven back at all points.

GENERAL.

The steamer from Vera Cruz, which arrived at Havana yesterday, reports that a conspiracy to assassinate JUAREZ and his Ministers had been discovered, and several prominent citizens of Mexico and Europeans had been arrested. The Indian war in Yucatan was extending.

The election news from Tennessee is meagre. SENTER is undoubtedly elected. The election passed off quietly in the parts of the State heard from, and no disturbances occurred.

Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Indian Affairs, held a council on Sunday last with the chiefs and counselors of the Osage Indians, in Kansas, to find out their opinion of the "Sturges treaty" of May, 1868, whereby they had agreed to sell their lands to Sturges, or the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, for 19 cents an acre. They denounced the treaty as a fraud and a swindle, and asserted that they were driven to sign it by threats. Mr. CLARKE promised to lay their grievances before the authorities at Washington.

Two sons of C. D. RIGGS, one aged 18 and the other 8 years, were drowned in the town of Chili, this State, on Wednesday. They were in a boat on a mill pond. CHARLES, the younger, fell into the water and ALBERT, the elder, went to his rescue and both were drowned together.

A century plant in a Rochester greenhouse put out twenty blossoms, on Wednesday. People in crowds from all parts of the country are visiting the house to see it.

GEORGE E. SHACKLEY, who had been extensively engaged in building dwelling-houses in Boston and vicinity, hanged himself in a livery stable, in South Boston, on Wednesday.

The United States steamer *Juniata* went to sea from Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and the *Dictator*, Captain CALHOUN, yesterday. The United States ship *Constellation* was taken to sea from the Navy-yard on Wednesday morning, and will proceed direct to Norfolk, where she will be retained as a receiving ship. The *Miantonomoh*, double-turreted monitor, and the steamer *Cambridge*, are also fitting out for sea at the Navy-yard.

At a laboring men's Convention recently held in Virginia City, Nevada, resolutions were passed declaring that "the importation of Asiatics and their employment in the mines, or other fields of labor, must be discontinued, or it will bring on an 'irrepressible conflict' likely to end in bloodshed and ruin."

The iron miners of Essex County, who have struck, are creating considerable disturbance. A dispatch from Albany reports that they have forced all the men in the small ore beds at Port Henry to stop work, and have unloaded trains, and are doing other mischief. In the town of Moriah, the Bay State Iron Company's furnaces are the only ones at work, and the Sheriff of the County, with his deputies, are endeavoring to prevent the strikers from interfering with these.

The operations of the Pacific Pearl Company of this City progress. The last California steamer brought advices of the arrival at Panama, from St. Elmo, of a cargo of pearl shells and pearls, obtained with the aid of the submarine boat belonging to the Company.

It is stated that a National Convention of liquor dealers will be held in Washington during the Fall or early Winter.

JAMES GRIFFIN, the Erie Railroad engineer charged with causing the Mast Hope disaster, was yesterday discharged on $5,000 bail.

FRANCIS WYCOKOFF, a German, aged 30 years, was stabbed and killed yesterday in Philadelphia by HENRY CARR, colored, during a dispute in a barber shop in the southern part of the city. The murderer fled and has not yet been arrested.

Great preparations are making for the reception of President GRANT at Newburg, where he is expected to-morrow.

The Hornellsville *Tribune* names for Senator of the Twenty-seventh District MORTON ABBEY, Esq., of Hornellsville, and, in an article of a column in length, urges the Republican Senatorial Convention to nominate him.

The hurdle race at Saratoga yesterday was won by *Mitchell*. Time, 4:3¼, (two miles.) The second race for the Saratoga Cup was won by *Bayonet*. Time, 4:16, (two and a quarter miles.) The last race was won by *Fanny Ludlow*. Time, 1:9, (three quarters of a mile.)

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-second-street) last evening, a resolution was adopted indorsing the Eight-hour law, and also a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the reports in circulation that certain members of the General Committee were engaged in the formation of a third Republican organization in the City. The same Committee were also instructed to inquire what measures, if any, should be taken to secure harmony in the Republican Party of this City.

Mr. MULLETT, Architect of the Treasury Department, Mr. C. T. HULBURD and Postmaster JONES had an interview with Mayor HALL yesterday, with reference to the site of the new Post Office. The Mayor was unprepared to give the Government permission to build on the proposed site, and desired to consult the City authorities further in the matter. Unless they decide soon, work will be commenced without delay on the site first selected.

General GRANT left the City at 3:30 P. M. yesterday for Garrison's, on the Hudson River, where he is to be the guest of Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

The tailors' strike is drawing to a close, a compromise having been agreed upon between the strikers and many of the first-class clothing-houses.

NATHAN KINGSLEY, a well-known politician, was arrested at his place of business yesterday, charged with having assisted in the concealment of five barrels of distilled spirits on which no tax had been paid. He will be examined before Commissioner SHIELDS to-day.

The examination of the prisoners who are charged with cleaning and reissuing revenue stamps, was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

The ball match yesterday between the Atlantics and the Unions resulted in favor of the former. Score—24 to 8.

During the past week there were received at the New-York markets 7,434 beef cattle, 187 milch cows, 2,681 calves, 33,086 sheep and lambs, and 22,368 swine. Prices of beef cattle have declined since last Tuesday fully ½c. ₱ lb. There is nothing sold above 15¾c. ₱ lb. Cattle are sold at all intermediate prices between 8c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. net weight. Very respectable looking beeves are sold for 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. The supply has been heavy for several weeks past, as our quotations show. Good sheep are in fair request at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. Lambs are easy at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. gross weight. Very few are worth over 9c. The swine market is steady at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. dressed. Live hogs are quotable at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb. gross weight.

The President and His Detractors.

We have no particular call to take the blunders of our Democratic politicians and journals to heart. At the same time we believe in parties; we think the country is apt to be better governed when party organization is thorough, and pretty sure to be ill-governed when there is no effective opposition. It is from this point of view that we regret the line of attack upon the President, into which the opposition party has fallen. In the absence of any substantial grounds for controversy, it seems to be regarded as the fit and proper thing to dog the President's footsteps wherever he goes, to belittle his employments, to give him the appearance of being habitually surrounded and engrossed with trifling or equivocal company, with consulting his personal ease to the neglect of his public duties, and in general to be a man who really has no comprehension of the great interests committed to his charge.

Now, as we have already remarked, we accept no responsibility for the blunders of the gentlemen who preside in the councils of the Democratic Party, at the same time it is but neighborly for us to notify them that, in our opinion, they are making a grievous blunder in the course they are now pursuing toward our Chief Magistrate.

It is never worth while for an individual or a party to make war until they have cause of war and have counted the cost of making it. Now in this case the Democracy have no grievances. They are trying to belittle and degrade the President by publishing stories and gossip from which every gentleman, and a President more than any other person, is entitled to exemption. And what will come of it? The public, the country, will not judge the President by the number of horses he drives, by the number of cigars he smokes, by the places he frequents during the heats of Summer, by the number of days or weeks he remains in or out of Washington, or by the class of people who get access to his presence as a means of getting their names into the newspapers. These are matters about which the great body of the nation are indifferent. They wish to know, and are willing to wait a proper time to learn, how the President is attending to their business, having no particular curiosity to know how he attends to his own. Now, when the time comes for the state of public business to be officially and fully submitted to them, they will find some results which will probably put the flippant critics who give forth the oracles for the Democratic Party in an embarrassing position. Let us enumerate some of the results of the brief five months of President GRANT'S Administration, which may be cited to the public in response to the charge that the public service is neglected.

We were told in October last by the same oracles that now find it so difficult, in speaking of the President, to respect the ordinary proprieties of social life, that there would be a deficiency in our revenues for the fiscal year just closed of one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars. That is what they regarded as the best prospect the future had to offer us financially, nine months ago.

Now, what has this idle, cigar-smoking horse-jockey of a President accomplished during the brief five months that he has had such control of the Government as Congress accorded to him?

By a greater care in the selection of trustworthy agents, and by a vigorous enforcement of the law, the revenues have so rapidly increased that the direct debt of the Government has already, since his inauguration, been reduced between forty-three and forty-four millions of dollars. The revenues from whisky and tobacco alone have more than doubled. A reduction of the army from forty regiments to twenty-five is to result in a further saving of many millions.

The effects of the new policy of the Government toward the Indians cannot now be appreciated, but enough is already known to make a further economy in that direction that must be estimated by millions. Our Federal securities are worth to-day at least $250,000,000 more than they were worth the day our President was inaugurated, and are advancing at the rate of ten or fifteen millions a week. There is no doubt of our ability to fund the entire national debt within a year at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. We are sure of a surplus at the end of the current fiscal year of from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000, and it is no longer a question that our revenues will justify a large reduction of our taxes.

These are all facts which our Democratic friends may safely take upon our authority, and we ask them now in all candor whether the people are going to believe that the President who can cipher up such a year's work as this outline gives the promise of, is neglecting their interests or his duty. Will they not feel inclined rather to withdraw their confidence from their party oracles, who prove to them such blind guides, and transfer it to a President whose recreations prove so advantageous to the country?

The Academy at West Point.

The proposition of the Board of Visitors to West Point, this year, is a bold one. It is that the Military Academy shall be greatly enlarged, the number of pupils greatly increased, and the whole institution organized on a new and more extensive plan. Now, hitherto, the appearance of the West Point Appropriation bill in Congress has been the signal for a fierce onslaught upon the Academy. The annual cry of its opponents is "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" So it was last Winter, when Generals SCHENCK, BUTLER and LOGAN attacked West Point and the regular army, and when only by much adroitness the appropriations were saved intact. The same close struggle goes on every year; and it is for this reason that we have called the new proposal a bold one.

Now, the reckless suggestion to "abolish the Military Academy," is, of course, worth little discussion; hardly a petty State in Europe is too small or has too lean a purse to support not only its standing army, but its school of officers, and for a nation like ours to try to do without either is preposterous. While plenty of material for the rank and file can always be had, no matter to what size our armies are swelled, there never has been a surplus of good officers in the service. The enemies of West Point misrepresent it when they style it a "charity school," where superfluous office holders are brought up. The officers of volunteers who had risen highest, and done the most effective service, at the end of the late war, were graduates of West Point—GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, MEADE, THOMAS, HANCOCK and so on. It has been shown by a statistician that the entire cost of maintaining this great school since its founding in 1802, has been less than a week's war expenses during the late rebellion—and how many weeks' war expenses it saved!

Besides, even under the present organization, we never have had to make places in the army for West Pointers. A large proportion of them, after having given to the service of the country some of their most vigorous years, go back to civil life. They are not lost to the country there—they save it the expense of their maintenance. With the first note of war, you find them in the field—their old military knowledge ready for use, and bettered by experience with men. So it was at the outbreak of the Mexican war, when there were nearly as many graduates in civil life as in the army—and the greater part of the former lent their swords to the country; and "but for our graduated cadets," said SCOTT, "the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years." GRANT and SHERMAN, our two most successful Generals, were both in civil life at the opening of the rebellion—so were many other graduates of the Academy, whose services we as promptly had.

West Point has furnished to the country not only 2,300 educated officers, at an annual expense, as General CULLUM says, from 1802 to 1869, "not greater than that of maintaining a single squadron of cavalry," but many excellent engineers and explorers. The fortification of our frontiers, our coastwise defence, the coast survey, our railway and canal systems, our river, lake and harbor improvements, our factories, our myriad enterprises of civil engineering—these, as well as our wars, attest the national work which West Point has for half a century been doing, and the large return it has made for so comparatively trivial an outlay.

We note these facts because it is evidently on this ground that the Board of Visitors will ask Congress to support its present move for an enlargement of organization. The recommendation is that the Academy shall be divided into two classes of pupils, with two courses of study, whereof one shall be more thoroughly and exclusively military than the other. In order to prevent any difficulties about appointments after graduation, it will be arranged that a portion of the graduates each year shall at once return to civil life, while, of course, the system of promotion to the army will be changed.

What the Board in effect says is: We must have more of this cheap education of officers—more able men who, at slight expense, can be trained to the military art, who will pursue their own paths of usefulness and honor in the nation till needed for its defence, costing it not a penny after graduation, but bound in honor to give it aid in the moment of exigency. And, talk as we please of economizing in military education, it is sure that no other country gets so large direct return at so little cost. The army can still be kept down to any point Congress may wish, while the educational facilities at West Point are utilised for the benefit of a greater number of pupils. Now that buildings are erected, the Academy well established, and professorships founded, double the number of students could be trained there at only half additional cost.

But in any movement to "raise the Academy to a position unsurpassed in Europe," we must first raise the standard of qualification for admission. It is now ridiculously low as may be seen from glancing at the general studies pursued during the first year—studies in most of which the applicant for admission should already have been proficient. One reason, indeed, why scientific education is not pushed further at West Point is that so much time is lost in teaching what should have been learned before entering. That this, however, is not time wasted is clear from the Board's report of deficiencies in the branches alluded to. The best remedy for the whole trouble is to stop making appointments to cadetships mere matters of political or family influence and favoritism, and to distribute them wholly on competitive examination.

What We Import from Paris.

The last Consular report of Mr. NICOLAY, dated Paris, April 29, 1868, exhibits in tabular form the commercial movement thence to the United States during the period extending from July 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1868. The grand total for the five and a half years is $737,889,821, made up as follows:

1863 (six months)	$54,283,403
1864	82,345,531
1865	180,141,569
1866	180,617,837
1867	149,994,256
1868	181,457,225

The minimum trade of the period was reached in the Fall and Winter of 1864. The decline from more than thirty millions in the first quarter of that year to little more than seven and a half millions in the fourth quarter, shows the suddenness and extent of the depression. Again, the period of expansion which extended over 1865, 1866 and 1867, attained its maximum in the second of those years; the amount in the third quarter of that year having exceeded fifty-five millions. The year 1868 exhibits a recurrence of the downward tendency, which may go much further without interfering with the substantial comforts of the American people.

Our imports from Paris consist in a great degree of superfluities. Of the thirty-six articles comprised in the schedule, much the larger proportion represent luxury. They tell of expensive tastes, and a somewhat reckless readiness to gratify them. They reveal the chief sources of supply for elegant and costly costume, and the extent to which lavish expenditures have been carried in an era of factitious prosperity. Of course, for Parisian articles, ladies are the great consumers. The articles of actual utility are fractional in value compared with those which enter exclusively into ladies' use. Thus, taking the year 1868 as the basis of illustration, the reported value of merinoes, bombazines and crape was not less than $39,292,500; silks absorbed $6,799,193; shawls, $3,832,505; kid gloves, $7,046,200; flowers and artificial feathers, $3,549,085; fancy goods, $8,605,087; buttons and trimmings, $8,701,278; laces, $3,478,630; jewelry and precious stones, $7,281,036; miscellaneous dry goods, $16,548,276. Here are ten articles which in one year represent, in the cost prices at Paris, an aggregate of $104,104,312; and this sum was at least doubled when the consumers paid their accounts. And in this recapitulation we take no notice of the Paris boots and shoes, the hair, and the minor *et cetera* of which the ladies are the sole buyers. Nor does any statement founded upon certified invoices indicate the full extent to which the Paris trade is indebted to American buyers. To render this view complete, we must add the sums expended by American visitors, who are supposed to make their purchases without the slightest reference to cost.

The Progress of Reconstruction—The Good Spirit of the South.

There is much that is peculiarly gratifying in the ovation paid to GEORGE PEABODY at White Sulphur Springs. It was a proof of the right spirit in the very class from which we most needed to have it—the wealthy planters and the political leaders. The right spirit of the Southern *masses* in connection with Mr. PEABODY'S educational enterprise had been previously attested by the exceeding cordiality and hearty coöperation with which the trustees of the fund were everywhere received, on their Southern visit, by all, irrespective of social position. Their testimony left no doubt that the people were on their side, however their leaders behind the scenes might feel. But now the leaders have spoken for themselves. The gathering at White Sulphur embraced the foremost men from every portion of the South, brought together without concert for purposes of health and enjoyment, and in every respect strictly representative of that order of society which in other days was known as the "ruling class" of the South. At their head was Ex-Governor WISE, who has been, since the war, the most irreconcilable and impracticable of all extremists. When Southerners of this stamp join with such ardor in rendering homage to the man who has opened the way for universal education throughout the South, we may accept it as an earnest of a complete moral revolution in the South, a sure pledge of not only civil reconstruction, but, what is infinitely better yet, of moral regenerations. We may talk as we please about "the Reconstruction laws" of Congress and the administrative policy of the President, yet all laws, measures and policies for Southern restoration shrink into insignificance when compared with what this scheme of education is doing and will do.

It was a remark of the philosopher La[illegible]NITE which was often on the tongue of that most practical man of modern times, BONAPARTE, "Give me public instruction for a century, and I will transform the world." The transcendent bearing of popular education upon the vital interests of every nation was a political truth universally recognized by the founders of our Government, and one of their chief cares was to provide for its effective working. Our success as a Republic has been mainly owing to the fact of their establishing, at an early day, an educational system of unequaled excellence. It is a pregnant fact that just so far as that system was made inoperative, to just that extent did disloyalty finally take root and insubordination spring up. The supremely selfish institution of slavery excluded popular education as against its interests, and it was the popular ignorance thus produced that alone made it possible for demagogues to play freely upon the passion of the South, and "precipitate it into revolution." Nothing is more certain than that South Carolina would have been to this day as clear of rebellion as Massachusetts, if her people had been as well instructed. And even now we should quite despair that South Carolina would ever redeem herself and become the orderly, noble, powerful State she ought to be—were it not that she means to educate her people, and thus give them a new character. The vast majority of that people is now made up of negroes fresh from brutalizing bondage, and of that benighted, degraded sort of white men peculiar to the Southern States, that used to be known as "poor white trash." A ballot-box controlled by such a stolid, debased medley of races, would inevitably open the way to unequal laws, social war and anarchy, were it not for the restraint of the good principles and good sense and good manners which only education can give. It is for the talismanic power of public instruction alone to pervade the mass of the community in every Southern State with elevating and humanizing influences, and to soothe to unbroken slumber the unruly passions which have raged with such fearful havoc. It is glorious, beyond expression, that the South has at last recognized that true talisman, and is so eagerly appropriating it.

Turkey and Egypt.

The dispute between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt bids fair to assume serious proportions. Such, at least, must be the case if it prove correct, as announced by cable, that the former potentate is about to dispatch a special emissary to demand from the Viceroy "satisfactory explanations" of his recent conduct, under pain of the withdrawal of the privileges accorded by the celebrated Imperial firman of 1841. This, of course, would be a most decided step, and one likely to produce serious political complications throughout Europe. The settlement of 1841, though since modified by further concessions on the part of Turkey, was the great triumph of Lord PALMERSTON'S Eastern diplomacy, by which he at once rescued Turkey from the dangers attendant upon Russian "protection," guarded her against the ambitious designs of MEHEMET ALI, and thwarted France, whose foreign policy, then directed by M. THIERS, aimed at the aggrandisement of the latter at the expense of Turkey. Since then the policy of the successors of MEHEMET ALI has been to develop the material resources of Egypt by the aid of the appliances of modern civilization, to secure the benefits of a strong and orderly Government, and at the same time to cultivate, as far as possible, separate relations with European Powers, and thereby obtain, by all peaceable means, a fuller share of independent power for Egypt as a nation. Two years ago, however, the Sultan granted to the present Viceroy the right to the title of "Khedive"—an approximate equivalent to that of "King"—and since that date his ambition has evidently prompted him to more daring schemes and more energetic measures for realizing the objects at which he aims. His two recent tours in Europe were not undertaken with the object only of witnessing reviews and purchasing agricultural implements. He has set his heart upon becoming an independent Monarch in reality, free from all obligation to furnish subsidies or contingents to the Porte, as well as from any moral acknowledgment of Turkish sovereignty. And that he must have received encouragement in some influential quarter is evident from the increasing boldness of his recent assumptions of independent authority. The action said to have been taken by the Turkish Government, however, must inevitably bring matters to a crisis. The Khedive, in his present temper, and with his present resources, would certainly fight rather than tamely suffer himself to be reduced to the position of vassalage to which he would be by the revocation of the firman of 1841. And yet if the Sultan has made up his mind to demand "satisfactory explanation," he can scarcely be content with anything less than the total abandonment of the Viceroy's recent pretensions.

There is danger in the situation, beyond a doubt, as in the present state of Europe a repetition of the days of MEHEMET ALI would set the entire continent in a blaze. Whether the Great Powers will unite in good faith, and preserve the peace by enforcing a compromise, or whether sides have already been taken in view of an inevitable outbreak, remains to be seen. But we see no reason to believe that any European Power can possibly desire a general war at the present moment; and as long as that is the case there is strong ground for hope that judicious diplomacy may avert a collision between the Sultan and his ambitious tributary.

In ANTHONY FONBLANQUE'S new novel, *Cut Adrift*, there is a little bit of satire on slap-dash journalism, which is not without application in America. "What the deuce do you know about German politics?" said Beckwith one day when the telegram arrived. "Nothing at all," he replied, with one of his jolly laughs, "that's why I am going to write a slashing article about them. A little knowledge you know, old man, is a dangerous thing; I've no knowledge at all on this subject, so I'm all right. When you write about Germans and Germany, write what no one can understand, and it will pass for wisdom, especially when it is translated." So he corrected BISMARCK on all points, and set the world to rights.

The attempts that have been begun to Christianize the Chinese pagans of California, have met with remarkable success. The Chinamen learn to read our language rapidly and receive the Christian ideas willingly. Their paganism sits on them lightly, and it seems more easy for them to throw it off than for any other pagans in the world. In China itself, Christian missions have made but little impression. The Roman Catholics have had missions there for centuries, but, after all, what do they show for their labors? We suppose this may be attributed in great part to the fact that the governing authorities and governing classes in China (who possess extraordinary authority over the people) have always used the full measure of their power for the suppression of Christianity, and, until recent years, have persecuted Christian converts with great severity. It is true that the new policy of China permits the propagation of the Western religion; but it will take time for Christianity to obtain any great advantage from this change. The Chinamen who come to this country are at once freed from all the pagan influence of their native land. They are quickly opened to the reception of new ideas and new truths; and we believe it is in the power of the Christian Church to convert the whole of them from paganism within a few years after their arrival on our shores.

The President of the United States, on a casual visit to this City, passing from Long Branch to the Hudson River Summer residence of Secretary FISH, had occasion on Tuesday to call, alone, on business, at the office of the United States District-Attorney, in Chambers-street. The District-Attorney, Judge PIERREPONT, it seems, was out of town, but to arrive at this fact, and the further information as to when he would be in the City, the President was subjected to several very curt, not to say rude replies, from one of Judge PIERREPONT'S assistants. In the sequel the identity of the President was discovered, and an awkward apology tendered, as it would not have been, probably, to a less conspicuous personage, though really due to any gentleman who might have taken exception to the incivility of this thoughtless deputy servant of the Government. We hope the lesson in good manners, growing out of this incident, may be properly improved, and that hereafter all civil applicants, whether of low or high degree, for information at our public offices, will be met with civil answers.

After the Napoleonic *coup d'état*, the chief point on which the Emperor insisted was the *absence of responsible Ministers*. They were called undemocratic impediments of the national will. The imperial *Ego* is the nation itself. Now, the system of a responsible Ministry is introduced to save the dynasty. The "initiative" was distinctly declared to belong to the Executive. Now, the initiative is distinctly given to the representatives. Other vital changes in the Imperial system we might notice. The Napoleonic idea that public liberty and political wisdom find their best expression and support through an autocrat originally elected, or descending from one originally elected, by the nation, is drawing to its end. The first NAPOLEON stated this idea—an old Asiatic one, by the way—in a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he calls the Government, the Executive, the real representative of the people! This letter is printed in the collection published by his nephew.

It is unjust, not to say absurd, to assert that the Administration ordered the seizure of the gunboats said to be building for the Spanish Government in order to make a display of zeal in the impartial enforcement of the Neutrality laws; and to quote, as evidence of this, the fact that work has been resumed on the boats, and that no officers are in possession of them. It is entirely proper that pending the inquiry which the Government will make as to the character of the boats, their destination and purposes, the work on them should not be interrupted to the damage of the contractors and owners, who may prove, on a legal examination, justified in all that they have done.

The Board of Health has at last taken a step toward suppressing the sale of dangerous kerosene; and it is the sensible step of prosecuting the vendors. The Sanitary Superintendent said that most of those who violated the law in this matter, "*claimed to be ignorant of* the fact that they were selling a dangerously explosive naphtha or benzine instead of kerosene." We have no doubt that this is true. But the best way to make these parties careful as to what they sell, is by prosecuting them for infringement of the law, and subjecting them to its penalties. The dealers and retailers will soon find out their duty after they have read of a few prosecutions.

There has been no sign that the Carlist movement in Spain has any real power with the Spanish people. The whole business is the work of a few conspirators, and the slight disturbances they have been able to get up here and there, have been stimulated by the money they used among a few purchasable "patriots." There are far more formidable elements of danger to the Regency than the Carlist element, which has so frequently forced itself into prominence of late.

There are two ways, if not more, by which fame may be acquired. One is, to get yourself appointed Ambassador and negotiate great treaties;—the other is to invent a style of shirt collar. Mr. BURLINGAME has accomplished both of these feats. The first—to wit: his Chinese diplomacy—has secured the occasional mention of his name in the newspapers. The other—to wit: the shirt-collar invention—has secured him something like glory. It has affixed his picture on myriads of collar boxes. It has raised his portrait in thousands of furnishing stores. It has made his name an article of commerce; and not only this, but it is constantly referred to, in social economy, by millions of young men—to say nothing of young women. In Paris, London and New-York—in all the large cities and most of the small towns of the civilised world—one may see his name displayed, and hear it spoken of, as the author of the Burlingame collar. But how few of those who know of him in this connection, could give any idea of his ambassadorial position, or of the world-changing treaties he has negotiated. "Such is fame!"

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In briefly recording the great success of Mr. JEFFERSON'S reappearance as *Rip Van Winkle*, at this theatre, we observed that in all essential points he exhibited the familiar delicacy, gentleness and refinement which have obtained for him so high a reputation in the performance of this part. The portrayal, as a whole, unquestionably presents all the charming characteristics with which Mr. JEFFERSON made us acquainted a dozen years ago, but, in considering it more closely, we are obliged to say that its value is to some extent impaired by certain excesses of what might be called over-elaboration, but which appear to us more intrusive details, of which we certainly have no past recollection. If they were included in the first representations of "Rip Van Winkle," the beauty of the general picture must have made the critical sense more indifferent to them, at that time, than it possibly can be at present, and we are confident that they find very little warrant in the compact version of the drama prepared by Mr. BOUCICAULT, announced as that which Mr. JEFFERSON now produces. For many reasons—the most important being the absence of dramatic elements in the original story—the interest of the play is necessarily made to centre in a single character, and that this should be brought forward into as distinct and prominent relief as is consistent with its relations toward the surrounding figures is both expected and desired. But further than this the actor should not go, and not even Mr. JEFFERSON'S art can reconcile us to the absolute extinction of the individuality of any other character for the purpose of multiplying the effects of his own. The error is the more to be regretted, since, instead of adding to the interest which follows him, he really decreases it, by magnifying the least amiable qualities of the part and rendering it at times an object of mockery rather than of sympathy. It is in the first act that this blemish is most conspicuous, and especially in the closing scene of that act. Whatever dramatic purpose the play may possess can only be developed by making *Rip Van Winkle* appear, with all his faults, less blameworthy than his vixenish wife, and by indicating that his vicious habits have been forced upon him by her intolerable temper. But as now represented, the picture is reversed. The prolonged exhibition of *Rip's* maudlin pranks in the cottage confirms a suspicion, which, at the best, is always latent in the mind of the audience, that *Gretchen* is the real sufferer and the only genuine object of pity, and that the vagabond husband, in being expelled from his home, receives nothing but what he deserves. This is false in art, *Rip* being nothing if not more or less a martyr. Or if, on the other hand, he claims and receives commiseration at the expense of his wife and in spite of his mad follies, then it is false in morality. Either way the higher purpose is lost. This unfortunate result seems to be solely owing to Mr. JEFFERSON'S willingness to inordinately prolong the scene on his own account. What he gains by it we cannot perceive, excepting a few thoughtless laughs from the least considerate part of the audience, and these by methods not usually esteemed legitimate in theatres. The colloquies between him and Miss MORANT, as *Gretchen*, so often fall into the style of repartee best known to negro-minstrelsy, that at times we fancy ourselves listening to interchanges of wit between "end-man" and "middle-man." Of course, under these circumstances, the wife completely loses her identity, her remarks being mere targets for *Rip's* rejoinders, while *Rip* himself ceases to be a definite character, and falls to the level of a grinder of exceedingly cheap jokes. We speak plainly upon the subject, because everybody feels, although everybody may not be willing to say, that such expedients are not worthy of Mr. JEFFERSON'S high rank and great abilities. The objection, as we have explained, is not to the circumstance of *Rip Van Winkle* being made from beginning to end the prominent character, for that is a necessity, but to his being put forward in such a manner as to injure the truthfulness and interfere with the progress of the performance. How properly he may occupy almost undivided attention is shown in the second act, where no word is uttered throughout except by him, and where the illusion is never for a moment dispelled. These considerations apart, Mr. JEFFERSON'S *Rip Van Winkle* remains what it has always been held to be, one of the most finished and admirable impersonations which the modern stage affords. As to his third act, it is almost literally without a flaw.

The performances of the assisting company demand a few words. The most marked figure, after *Rip*, is that of *Gretchen*, his wife, which is interpreted by Miss FANNY MORANT with great ardor and energy in the first act, and with appropriate meekness in the last. The effects are well intended, though based upon a wrong idea of the part. We begin to be terrified at the dramatic inroads of the conventional *Lady Macbeth*. "No man's pie is free from her ambitious finger." It is hard enough to endure her in "Macbeth" itself, but of course that will have to be tolerated until some real genius shall arise to teach actresses how the character should be played. But against the intrusion of this conventional horror into every form and class of the drama we do protest. This is a somewhat flagrant case. Here is a wild-tempered Dutch virago, totally untutored, except by rough misfortune, haranguing and disporting herself at times with all the attitudes, tones and whirling gesticulations of high classic tragedy, as it is understood by those who do not understand it at all. A little later the impression is varied by a mixture of the modern *Mrs. Haller* method, especially to be observed in a certain imposing alms-giving business and in solemn attitudes of prostrate humility. Miss MORANT is a good actress, but she here forgets how useless it is to attempt to force high-strung effects upon a part that does not justify them. The two children of *Vedder* and *Van Winkle* are represented in the first act by a couple of children whose brightness and appearance of unaffected grace has gained them much deserved commendation; and, indeed, the brief description of the revels of *Hendrick Hudson* by the lad, is as pretty an episode as one could wish to see. In the last act, little *Meenie*, now come to woman's estate, is pleasantly and gracefully played by Miss BLANCHE GRAY. Her young sweetheart, now a sturdy sailor, is confided to Mr. E. NORRIS. Without desiring to be unkind to this gentleman, who seems a thoroughly painstaking actor, we think the time has fairly arrived for asking how long he proposes to offer the public uninterrupted imitations of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Romeo*. Whatever he appears in, we find before us a shadowy reflection of Mr. BOOTH as *Romeo*. *Toujours perdrix* is a bad principle, in theatres as elsewhere. It may be an excellent thing for an aspiring actor to set up for himself a high model, but he ought also to remember that his model may possibly have moments of change. Mr. BOOTH has in his day, we believe, played every known variety of parts, and it is a pity that Mr. NORRIS could never have had the privilege of seeing him in something akin to that of *Hendrick Vedder*. He might have given us Mr. BOOTH again, which would be a little tedious under the circumstances, but he would not have given us Mr. BOOTH as *Romeo*. There is no good reason why so expert a mimic should not occasionally diversify his performance by presenting, in his *rôle* of *Hendrick*, a photograph of Mr. BOOTH as *Othello* or as *Iago*. It might be no more appropriate, but it would have the charm of novelty. The remain-

ing characters are of less importance, and are sufficiently well sustained.

Concerning the scenic effects and the manner in which the drama altogether is put upon the stage, we have but a single suggestion to offer. The masks in the Sleepy Hollow scene are imperfect, and margins of mortal flesh visibly interfere with their ghostly aspect. Otherwise this view, with its weird combinations of precipice and chasm, and its fantastic groupings is striking enough to recall some of the vivid pages of GUSTAVE DORE. The more placid pictures of village scenery are equally expressive and admirable.

FRENCH THEATRE.

A number of clever French artists combined last evening for the purpose of producing "for one night only" at this theatre, the latest Palais Royal drollery, a three-act comedy entitled "Gavaud, Minard and Cie." Further description of its character would be unnecessary than the simple statement that it is one of the most ingenious examples of double, triple, even quadruple complication in action and situation that has proceeded from that magazine of diverting dramatic trifles. The various incidents are of a kind that in the first place we should hardly care to present to American readers, and, in the next, would lose all their amusing qualities when separated from the business and the accessories of the stage. The piece was warmly applauded by a thoroughly good-humored audience, and its success was certainly sufficient to warrant a number of repetitions. Mesdames GAY, BRIOT, VILLIERS, and ROSA, and Messrs. CHAMONIN, GUIGNET, and EDGARD, sustained the principal characters.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Hamilton Village—Hard Road to Travel—Sketch of University—Commencement Exercises—Large Attendance—Honorary Degrees—President's Address.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAMILTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

The rural village of Hamilton, in Madison County, N. Y., lies about thirty miles south of Utica, in the midst of one of the quietest and most beautiful valleys in the State. Its population numbers about 2,500, though how so many people ever got there, in view of the execrable road one has to travel to reach it, passes comprehension. Your correspondent arrived in Utica from New-York at 3:45 A. M. An "extra" left on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad two hours and a half later, and reached Pooleville, 35 miles, at 8 o'clock, where, in company with "six precious souls" and one woman, he was compelled to take a stage, evidently built "before the flood,"—or at least before decent springs were invented—and jolt and bounce in the most soul-convulsing style over four miles of alternate up and down hill to Hamilton—a little trip requiring an hour and a half for its accomplishment. The people of Hamilton are certainly unfortunate in their mode of communication with the outer world, and have only themselves to thank for it, for the road which now passes Pooleville, might have run directly through their much more important town, if they had only subscribed fairly for the stock. But "penny wise and pound foolish," has proved true in their case, as in many others, and their timidity has borne them bitter fruit of disappointment. The Chenango Canal, to be sure, flows stiffly through the village; but canals don't build up towns nowadays—especially "one-horse canals," like the Chenango.

The one "enterprise," the pride and glory of this pent-up world, is Madison University. This venerable institution of learning sprung into being just fifty years ago. At that time thirteen pious and sagacious Baptists, led by Rev. NATHANIEL KENDRICK, D. D., and Rev. DANIEL HASCALL, met in Hamilton, and formed themselves into a society called by the rather formidable name of the "Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York." Thirteen dollars were subscribed upon the spot for beginning this enterprise! A charter was soon afterward obtained from the State for a seminary, having for its object the education of pious young men to the Gospel ministry. By making Hamilton the seat of the new institution the incorporators obtained $6,000 from the citizens, which set the Seminary fairly upon its legs as an educator of young men. At various times the charter was amended, until, in March, 1846, it bloomed into the full "University" proportions it now presents, i. e., having a theological, classical, scientific academic course.

Some gentlemen, eminent not only in the Baptist denomination, but in the great world of letters, have been connected at various times with this institution. Besides the two—KENDRICK and HASCALL—already mentioned, it has numbered in its corps of instructors Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., agent of the Peabody fund, and late President of Brown University; Rev. T. J. CONANT, D. D., the eminent Biblical scholar and translator; Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., of Rochester University, and J. H. RAYMOND, LL. D., President of Vassar College. Under such men, the University naturally ranked high as an educational institution. In 1850, after a bitter contest as to a proposed removal of the whole concern to Rochester, in which success remained with the Hamilton party, a split occurred, resulting in the withdrawal of most of the Professors, a majority of the trustees, and about half the students, who formed in Rochester the flourishing University which adorns that city. Madison University, of course, suffered considerably in consequence of this defection, but gradually recovered its footing, and has for many years now enjoyed substantial prosperity.

During its fifty years' existence the institution has sent forth 450 theological students, 600 college graduates, 1,000 graduates from the Grammar School, and 800 University students. Of these, 14 have become college presidents, 20 college professors, 60 foreign missionaries, and 1,500 ministers. To this large body of Alumni the fiftieth anniversary of their beloved Alma Mater seemed a fit occasion to testify, in some marked way, their affection. For nearly a year, therefore, preparations have been on foot for making this a great occasion in the history of the University.

The eventful "Jubilee" has at length arrived. From far and near, in cars—as far as they could, and then by stage—in carriages and wagons and on foot, the friends of the institution have flocked in crowds, bringing all their relations with them, apparently to the third and fourth generation. Ancient farmers in ancient wagons, and driving slow and heavy beasts, come pouring in from the regions round about, their cumbrous vehicles overflowing with "womankind;" spruce young men, in light buggies, with their buxom sweethearts beside them, dash collegeward; ministers from city and country, college professors and others interested in education, fill the quiet streets with unwonted, though not indecorous activity; and one and all gradually concentrate upon the "Hill," about a mile from the village, where the substantial, but rather unornamental, University buildings stand. The scene is a curious one, such as, perhaps, can nowhere else be looked upon—this motley gathering of all sorts, sizes and qualities. The buildings consist of three large stone edifices, two of them "whitewashed" to a ghastly hue; the other, and largest, left—in much better taste—in the natural state. Fine trees adorn the ample grounds, and the view from the summit of the hill is exceedingly beautiful.

The Commencement exercises began on Saturday evening with a series of prize declamations by selected members of the Classes of 1869, '70 and '71, the prizes being carefully-selected and valuable books.

On Sunday morning the educational sermon was preached in the Baptist Church by Rev. W. H. SHAILER, D. D., of Portland, Me., from I. Cor., vii., 7. In the afternoon Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.—formerly of New-York—preached before the Society for Inquiry. Both discourses evinced deep thought, and gave general satisfaction.

Monday evening the two literary societies of the University, the Aeonian and the Adelphian, held their anniversary exercises, Rev. C. W. ANABLE, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., delivering the oration, and B. F. TAYLOR, A. M., formerly editor, and still a writer for, the Chicago *Evening Journal*, the poem. The former, on the harmony between true science and revealed religion, was a learned and carefully-written effort, but rather too heavy for the occasion. The poem, on the contrary, was one of the most brilliant performances of that brilliant and versatile writer, full of sharp things, and telling hits and noble imagery.

Tuesday morning occurred the anniversary of the Theological Department. But four young men were graduated, and the best that can be said of their addresses is that they were not above the average. Professor ARNOLD's address to the class was replete with solid instruction for the fledgling ministers.

The commencement of the Literary and Scientific Departments took place at 12:30, immediately following the other, the audience remaining to the end. Ten young gentlemen enlightened and entertained their patient hearers with the usual commencement platitudes. It is a pity that the instructors of these "ingenious youths" do not limit them as to time. When ten or so are to speak, and each occupies twenty to thirty minutes, the exercises become decidedly "stale, flat and unprofitable."

In accordance with time-honored custom, "honorary degrees" were conferred with free hand, the following gentlemen being dignified with a "handle to their names:" Ph. D.—Rev. W. C. Richards, of Pittsfield, Mass.; D. D.—Rev. B. F. Bronson, Southbridge, Mass.; B. C. Lord, Missionary to China; C. Sawyer, Bedford, N. Y.; W. K. King, Oswego, N. Y.; S. S. Parker, Providence, R. I., and A. Claghorn, Ottawa, Ill. LL.D.—Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President of Chicago University. Honorary A. M.—Revs. T. E. Jones, South Wales, Great Britain, and S. W. Culver, Holland Patent, N. Y.

The address of President DODGE, like that of Dr. ARNOLD, was impressive, full of instruction and kind words to the young men just on the threshold of the real, work-a-day life of the world. T. O. C.

BURLINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—Reception of General Sheridan—Alumni Day—The Death of Mr. Raymond—Exercises and Addresses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

Our annual pilgrimage to this venerable seat of learning was made over the New-Haven Steamboat and the Connecticut River and Vermont Central lines of railway. Although the connections are not close, this route affords a pleasant variety to the tourist, and is one of the most delightful midsummer journeys which one can take. By it you survey almost the whole length of the Connecticut River Valley, one of the most varied and beautiful to be found, and at the same time one of the most comfortable sections of country to live in, as the prosperous condition of its numerous towns, villages and hamlets proves.

BACCALAUREATE DISCOURSE.

Reaching here this morning we found the exercises of the Commencement Week were in progress. They began with the Baccalaureate Discourse, delivered on Saturday afternoon by President JAMES B. ANGELL. The Scriptures were read by Rev. G. B. SAFFORD, pastor of the Congregational Church, in whose edifice all the public College exercises are held.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Professor TORREY. In opening his discourse the President declared the function of the scholar consisted in learning, applying and commending truth, and that the groundwork of this function is the ardent and earnest love of truth. He illustrated this position in respect to the three great classes of truth—intellectual, moral and spiritual. Two classes of minds do not admit this principle—those who think the scholar's vocation only concerns intellectual truth, and those who think that as truth is one, if they pursue the intellectual, they will thereby attain the spiritual. The scholar's vocation is the pursuit of all truth. Antagonisms arise from the love and pursuit of different kinds and departments of truth by different individuals. Hence the divisions between the votaries of science and the expounders of revelation, both of whom may be under the necessity of restating their views.

The address closed with a pertinent and feeling address in application of these thoughts to the Graduating Class.

The exercises closed with the singing of an appropriate hymn, written by Mr. FERGUSON, a youthful member of the Graduating Class.

SOCIETY OF INQUIRY.

The anniversary of the Society of Religious Inquiry of the University was held in the evening, and attracted a large audience. After prayer by Rev. Mr. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., the annual address was delivered by Rev. WM. F. WARREN, D. D., of the Boston Theological Seminary. The speaker's theme was: "The great issue between Christianity and a Christian Theism." The speaker declared that the issue was no longer Andover against Channing, Armenianism against Calvinism, but Christ against Anti-Christ. He described the various phases of Theism as a Christless Theism represented in Judaism, then Mohammedanism; then the Deism of the eighteenth century and the Pantheism of the nineteenth. Now, in Germany, England and this country, it is neither Atheism nor Pantheism, but the Deism of the last century placed upon the basis of a mighty and world-wide movement of unbelief. The speaker traced the compatibility of Theism and Christianity through all the various facts and doctrines which are disputed in the Christian world, and affirmed, in closing, that the doctrines of Christianity solve the great problems of Theism; that the Gospel of Christ is a miracle of harmony, and that a true belief in God must be connected with faith in Christ.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Major-General PHIL. SHERIDAN being in Burlington on a visit, was very handsomely received by the University on Monday morning. Accompanied by Colonel CANNON and Colonel CROSBY, of his staff, and General RICHARD ARNOLD, U. S. A., commanding at Plattsburg, General SHERIDAN drove to the University grounds. He was heartily received by the students, and welcomed in an adulatory address by President ANGELL, to which he briefly responded.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY.

At the business meeting on Tuesday morning, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—G. G. BENEDICT.
Vice-President—J. W. HICKOK.
Register—J. E. GOODRICH.
Corresponding Secretary—Professor M. H. BUCKHAM.
Treasurer—R. S. PECK.

Rev. Dr. PARK, of Andover, Mass., was appointed orator, and Hon. W. M. EVARTS, of New-York, his substitute for the next anniversary.

The anniversary of the Society was celebrated on Tuesday afternoon. The Chaplain of the Society, Rev. A. CASWELL, LL. D., President of Brown University, offered prayer.

Professor LEWIS DIMAN, of Brown University, delivered the annual address on "The Method of Academic Culture." The address was an able discussion of the points of disagreement between the friends of the utilitarian and the thorough systems of college education. The speaker argued that from the admissions of its friends, the former method could not furnish such an education as the College should give—and the College should be in advance of a Polytechnic school. The address was of an elevated and classic tone.

THE ALUMNI DAY.

The Alumni met this morning and reelected their former officers, and also appointed a Committee to prepare a mural tablet, inscribed with the names of those sons of the University who fell during the civil war.

The anniversary was held in the large stone church in College-street, and was largely attended.

The annual address was delivered by WINSLOW C. WATSON, Jr., of Keesville, N. Y. His subject was "The Hour and the Man." The speaker, in a clear and forcible manner, enforced the idea that there was some peculiar sphere of activity for which every man was fitted, and that he should wisely search and ascertain what this is, and then earnestly pursue that as his vocation. The powers of many are entirely useless because misdirected, and their influence is often pernicious, when in the right place they might be a blessing. The speaker closed by enforcing the idea that success only comes by labor, and is the fruit of love for the employment. Let the man be fitted for the work and God will bring him the hour.

The poem was read by Rev. GEO. J. BARR, of Dumbarton, N. H.

The Alumni dinner was spread in their best style by mine hosts in the spacious dining hall of the American Hotel. A new feature was introduced by the presence of a large number of ladies who enlivened the feast. After the removal of the cloth L. B. ENGLESBY, Esq., the President of the Association, called upon President ANGELL, who responded in a pleasant way as to the march stolen upon the corporation by securing the addition of their fair guests. The strength of a college, he was persuaded, lies in the affections of its sons, and this College is richer in her graduates of sixty years, than she would be had she an endowment of $1,000,000. With the affections of the daughters, she will be richer still.

P. T. WASHBURN, Esq., the Republican candidate for the Governorship of the State, followed, expressing his satisfaction with the guardianship exercised by the State, and hoping that the Alumni and Alumnae would all become deeply interested in her prosperity.

The President alluded to the recent death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, a son of the University, and editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and called upon Hon. CHARLES BENEDICT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to express the views of the Association.

Judge BENEDICT remarked that he mourned for Mr. RAYMOND as a son of the University and his best friend. While others regretted the loss of a statesman, a politician, or a journalist, he was afflicted for his friend. The first recollection he had of Mr. RAYMOND was when he delivered his Master's Oration, in which he boldly attacked a position taken by the editor of the Washington *Globe*, "that that Government is the best which governs least." Since that time he had been a member of his family, had known him intimately, been his professional counsel, had crossed the ocean with him, and was prepared to speak of his character.

His integrity was without blemish. As sole controller of the editorial department of the TIMES, he was free from combinations and cliques. Its columns were never used with his knowledge to promote private ends or corrupt measures.

His freedom from vindictiveness was marked. He never wrote a line dictated by malice, and, in this respect, he was a model man, whose example deserves to be followed.

He was a man of courage. The speaker would not repeat the position Mr. RAYMOND took in the Baltimore Convention, because it was familiar to all. In Congress he was bold. He once used an expression in debate which the speaker thought imprudent, as it exposed him to a severe castigation at the hands of THAD. STEVENS. A few days after he repeated it, and when expostulated with, he said "he did it to see if THAD. would get mad again." He always voted upon his own convictions of right, and took no one from others.

His generosity toward those who were working upward was remarkable. He knew one case of a respectable man embarrassed in his circumstances who applied to him to be employed to write an article, when Mr. RAYMOND was upon the *Courier & Enquirer*. No price was fixed, but, after the article was written, Mr. RAYMOND named $25, which the gentleman gladly accepted. Mr. RAYMOND gave him an order, and he was paid $50, which relieved him. Many similar cases might be named. Many of the strangers at his funeral were of this class of persons. A stranger met the speaker the other day, and said he had lost his best friend. His mind was full of projects to promote the prosperity of his paper, and had he lived ten years longer, he would have made it a marvel of journalism. But his work was done, and now on every hand we hear spoken words of commendation, thankfulness and hope. His affection for this college was deep, earnest and abiding. He passed a whole night recently in telling a friend stories of his college life. He came here a poor boy, was obliged to take a steerage passage in order to get here, and died an honor to the University.

A poem written by J. S. D. TAYLOR, Esq., of St. Albans, welcoming the ladies to the festival, was read by Rev. Mr. LANPHIER. Addresses were also made by Prof. J. C. DRAPER, College of the City of New-York; Hon. C. W. WILLARD, United States Congress; Mr. ROBERTS, of Canada, and Prof. KENT, of Michigan University.

The exercises closed by singing "Old Hundred."

JUNIOR ORATIONS.

The junior orations were held last evening before a large and interested audience. The speakers acquitted themselves creditably, delivering their orations in the following order, viz.:

The Province of Biography.—GEORGE WILLIAM WEBB.
The Social Influence of Railways.—HORACE EDWARD STEVENS.
Christian Zeal a Need of the Times.—JAMES HULL BRINSMAID.
Burr and Jefferson.—CARLOS AURELIUS LYON.
American Character Composite.—CHAUNCEY WELLS BROWNELL.
Refinement a National Benefit.—DANIEL KERN, Jr.
The Career of Spain.—ELIAS LYMAN, Jr.
The Causes of French Infidelity.—CHARLES HOWARD DUNTON.
The Responsibility of Liberty.—DAVID SHERWOOD KELLOGG.
International Courtesies.—HENRY HOMER DOUGLASS.
Louis XI.—WILLIAM FOOTE MARSH.
Modern Heroism not Degenerate.—HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK.
Pantheism.—EDWARD PAGE BUTLER.
Individual Character a Test of National Institutions.—GEORGE ALVIN BARRETT.
The Unity of Theory.—ALBERT RICHARD DOW.

THE MONOPOLY IN COAL.

Meeting in Buffalo—Companies to Resume Work—Prices to Recede.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 4.

Quite a large number of highly respectable citizens opposed to the present high price of coal met last night at Mechanics' Hall, but, for want of sufficient room, adjourned to the old Courthouse, where the meeting was called to order by WM. B. GATCHELL, and on his motion Mr. THOS. J. DUDLEY was chosen Chairman and THOS. S. KING Secretary.

At the conclusion of the several addresses, Mr. GATCHELL offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of THOS. J. DUDLEY, A. L. GRIFFIN and A. G. STEVENS, be appointed to propose a plan of organization, to report at a meeting to be held at this place on Wednesday evening, Aug. 4, 1869, and if not prepared to report at that time, notice shall be published in the evening papers to that effect, in which case the meeting shall be held Friday evening, Aug. 6, at this place.

From the Utica Observer, Aug. 4.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives a rumor, current in Philadelphia, that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will shortly follow the Pennsylvania Coal Company in resuming work at their mines in the anthracite region, and that by the end of this week the entire coal region of the State will be again actively at work.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 4.

There is a strong probability that the price of anthracite coal will recede from present figures rather than advance, with the approach of Autumn. The speculators and colliers who imagined that they could control the trade to suit their own grasping designs, have discovered that "they have overdone the thing," and provoked the repeal of the duty on foreign coal. We learn from the Philadelphia *North American* that "in the Schuylkill region all parties seem to be thoroughly aware of the mischief that has been done and of the danger threatening, and they are working with zeal and effect to rush their coal to market in immense quantities. They have already done wonders in making up lost ground.

It is estimated that before the end of August the increase in the supply will equal at least 600,000 tons over the supply of last year for the same period. All the collieries are now at work in the different coal regions, except two companies in the Scranton region.

It was recently stated that the Clover Hill Coal Company had decided to offer the product of their mines at lower rates than it has ever been sold at heretofore, but the official announcement has not yet appeared. Before another year has passed away we hope that the city will be abundantly supplied with cannel coal from the Kanawha mines.

The Will of the Late Ex-Governor Crapo, of Michigan.

Governor CRAPO's will has been deposited with the Judge of Probate at Detroit. His estate consists of a large lumber business at Saginaw, Flint and Detroit, many acres of farming lands in Genesee County, a large amount of pine land in twenty-nine counties of Michigan; the total probably being $1,000,000. The will makes ample provision for his widow, and then requests that the estate may be left undivided, each of his eight children having one-ninth interest, and the other ninth being divided among certain of his grand children. His son, WILLIAM CRAPO, of New-Bedford, is appointed administrator, and requested to take charge of the business, and will do so, moving to Flint for that purpose.

BISHOP VS. RECTOR.

The Chicago Case—Decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court on the Motion to Dissolve Mr. Cheney's Injunction Against the Ecclesiastical Court—The Injunction Sustained.

Judge JAMESON, of the Supreme Court in Chicago, rendered his decision in the case—virtually—of Bishop WHITEHOUSE against Rev. Mr. CHENEY, on Tuesday, in which he sustained the injunction of the latter against the Ecclesiastical Court. The document is a valuable one, and we accordingly give its main points below:

Before commencing, I may state that considerable question has arisen in the case, and furnished a great deal of confusion in the public mind in regard to the right of a temporal or civil Court to interfere at all in a case like this, where an ecclesiastical tribunal is claiming to act. The civil Courts disclaim, and I here disclaim, any power or any desire to interfere with the action of a spiritual Court proceeding within and according to its canons, the laws and regulations of the Church itself. The old maxim embodied in the twenty-fourth statute of HENRY VIII., "that causes spiritual ought to be tried by Judges of the spirituality, and causes temporal ought to be judged by temporal Judges," is admitted in its full force in civil Courts. And it is because there is here a temporal cause, a right of property, a civil right, threatened, or upon the bill a case is made of a civil right threatened by the action of an Ecclesiastical Court, that this Court attempts to intervene itself to protect what is acknowledged to be within the jurisdiction of a temporal court—a temporal right. Where an ecclesiastical tribunal is engaged in the trial of an offender under an act of discipline, under the rules and canons of the Church, if it proceed according to those canons a civil court has no right to interfere. If it transgress its own rules and regulations, and if the effect of that transgression be to seriously injure the temporal rights of the party accused, the civil courts have the right, and it is their duty to interfere. What, then, is the wrong in this case? Stated briefly, the respondents here are charged with sitting, or attempting to act as an Ecclesiastical Court, and to try Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY, and that they are proceeding outside of and in violation of their rules. An Ecclesiastical Court in this country is nothing more than a mere voluntary association of individuals. Not to state the fact invidiously, it is perfectly true that an ecclesiastical tribunal, or a church association, is no more in the eye of the law than is an association for any temporal purpose, than a base ball club, a lyceum, or an organization for the construction and operation of a railroad, and the courts possess the right to interfere in these cases, upon a violation of the contract or stipulation, which constitutes the association. It is charged here, I say, by Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY, that this tribunal, or so-called tribunal, is proceeding to try him in violation of its own canons and ordinances. If that be so, and the effect be such as the law recognizes as authorizing this Court to interfere, it is the duty of the Court to do so.

Several objections have been raised by the complainant in this case against the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, and I may state summarily, in commencing, that every one of the objections raised by Mr. CHENEY, every one of them, is in my judgment sound, and should have been sustained by the Court—a statement that, perhaps, could not be made in a civil tribunal in one case in a thousand.

The first objection raised was, that the Bishop who instituted the proceeding in this case, admitted it was in violation of the canon of the Church; that the commission, as issued by him, upon its face, was a violation of the canon of the Church, and gave no jurisdiction to the presenters to inquire into the offence, or to the Court to try it. Canon 20, of the Diocese of Illinois, provides that the Bishop may institute proceedings for the trial of offences upon information given to him from three sources—from a majority of the vestry of the church, from three presbyters of the church, or from public rumor. It has been held by this Court, in the Hager case—and, I think, with perfect justness—that this canon and ordinance of the Church presents and affords an exclusive rule for the Bishop; that he had no right to proceed outside of the canon, and should have proceeded on one of the three grounds mentioned. It does not purport, on its face, to proceed upon one of the three grounds mentioned, but purports to proceed upon "credible information." The Bishop in his commission to the presenters says: "Being credibly informed that Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY has," so and so, "I appoint you to make an inquisition and a presentment, if the case requires it." The Court holds—this being the very foundation of the whole proceeding, the foundation of the court—unless the Bishop brings himself within the provision of the canon, he has no more right to proceed at all—any more than the first four men who come together in the street and say, "Here, CHARLES E. CHENEY has been guilty of an offence against his Church; we are a court, and we will try him."

I shall not go at length into the reasons for this opinion, but I have no doubt at all that this is restrictive upon the Bishop. If he had no right under any such commission to appoint presenters, of course the presenters had no right to act—coming together, these five men, and assuming to act as a court. I think there was there also a violation of the canons. The canon requires that the Bishop shall select eight persons out of whom the accused shall have the right to select five, and, as I construe the canon, and as it can alone be construed, I believe the party has a right, from the Bishop, to a notice of twenty days in which to make this selection of five persons to try him. Then also, according to the canon, there is required from the Bishop a notice of thirty days of the trial. This also constitutes a jurisdictional fact. No court can be constituted under this canon unless it be constituted in the way provided by the canons. The fact is that only seventeen days, even with the extension of time that was voluntarily permitted by the Bishop, was allowed Mr. CHENEY in which to select these parties. It is true that there is some difference of opinion among counsel in regard to the true construction of these canons; that is the allowance of twenty days for the appearance and the selection of the court, and the thirty days notice of the trial, but in my judgment it is impossible that these canons can be construed so as to stand at all, except with that one construction; and I may say that that construction is favored and strengthened by the fact that on the trial of a bishop under the canons of the Church precisely that course is taken. There is first the citation to form the court, and the court having been formed, there is then a further citation to appear and be tried. The canons of a great many of the dioceses are also express upon that same point. The court coming together, it is alleged by the bill that it had been selected by the Bishop, organized by the Bishop, to convict; that the Bishop was prejudiced and biased against the defendant, and that he had threatened, or had intimated to the complainant that in case of his contumacy of his offence being brought before the Court for trial, there could be but one result, namely, deposition; that he went on, as the bill states, also to intimate that there could be but one result, for the reason that in the Diocese of Illinois no one would be competent to sit upon that court at all as a judge or a trier who had signed a certain protest in which was involved—upon which also was the name of Mr. CHENEY, and the right to sign which was a part of the offence in this case—at all events involved the very question at issue in this case. It was claimed for these reasons, on the trial, that there should not be allowed to the accused the right of challenge of the Court, a right to ask the different members of the Court whether they had or had not expressed an opinion, the bill stating "that upon information and belief, one of the members, at least, had expressed an opinion of the guilt of the accused." This right of challenge was overruled, and, I may say here, that according to the best legal authorities of the Church itself, it was wrongly, and I might say even was oppressively overruled. There is probably not in the world a tribunal—certainly no civil tribunal—and I doubt if there ever was before a court Christian that overruled summarily an objection of that kind. If a court be thus constituted, the right of challenge is a common right that cannot be renounced, that cannot be taken away. That is also one of the objections that should have been sustained by the Court; that is, there should be the right of challenge or inquiry, at all events, to ascertain whether an opinion had been expressed or not.

Another objection, also, that was raised by the accused, was that the presentment—the paper which stands in an ecclesiastical trial the same as an indictment stands in a trial at common law—namely, the specification in writing of the offences for which a party is to appear and stand his trial—was insufficient. The Court had no right to proceed to try him upon any such presentment. This, also, was overruled. Now, what was the objection? The objection was that the offence charged was with having omitted the word "regenerate" or the word "regeneration," in the office of infant baptism, on divers occasions within the last two years or within the last six months, in one or two of the counts not specifying day or place, or circumstance, or name of persons who were to be called upon as witnesses against the accused.

Now, I must express my astonishment that a Court should have proceeded to overrule an objection of that kind. Even Mr. HOFFMAN, who is the great author upon the law of the Church in this country, says that a presentment or indictment in that form is bad according to all systems of law—the civil law, the common law, military law, canon law and ecclesiastical law; and I may add that it is abhorrent also to every principle of common sense. Mr. HOFFMAN also characterizes such a presentment as that as absurdly illegal.

Now, some of these objections, if not all, were objections that went to the very foundation of the jurisdiction of the Court to proceed; went to the very jurisdiction of the Court over the subject matter; and if wrongfully overruled, the Court, of course, was proceeding outside of its canons, and had no authority so to do. This is the wrong complained of on the part of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Now arises a very important question, whether the wrong complained of is such as a Court of Chancery has jurisdiction to inquire into and to redress. To state in a few words my views upon that point, the counsel here must show two circumstances to exist, and to coexist, in order to justify the taking of jurisdiction by this Court. There must be, as the inevitable, natural or proper result of this action of the Ecclesiastical Court, an injury to the civil rights of Mr. CHENEY, or to his rights of property, and the injury must be such as the law accounts to be irreparable in its nature. Was it an inevitable consequence that there would be an injury committed to the property rights of the complainant if the Court were allowed to proceed?

The bill sets up that Mr. CHENEY has for many years been a presbyter of Christ Church, in this city, connected with the Diocese of Illinois; that he was educated for the business and pursuit of a pastor of the Episcopal Church; that he is in the receipt of his salary of $4,500 a year, as such pastor, and also of emoluments in the shape of a parsonage, rent free, from the parish.

Now, what would be the consequence of the Court, in this instance, proceeding to trial? It is said that the consequence would not necessarily be that the defendant would be deposed, or even suspended from the ministry—there has been no sentence in the case as yet. In brief, my view of that point is this: A Court proceeding in violation of its own canons, outside of its own jurisdiction, must be presumed to intend all that may befall in the prosecution of the case, even the worst that may befall. They must be presumed to intend, so far as the question at issue is concerned, the deposition of this party, because they put him, without right, to the risk of deposition. And the bill, I may say, goes further, and states that the Bishop has made a threat, or what has been taken and understood to be an authority, that there shall be deposition in this case, and that the question shall be carried until deposition be arrived at. It is true, the Bishop, in his affidavit, denies this, but it is a most significant fact that the respondents, who are the only defendants to the bill, in their answer, do not deny it. They make no answer whatever to the allegation of the bill, and, so far as these respondents are concerned, I am entitled to consider it as not denying. Having, as I say, no right to proceed at all, the presumption of law is that they intend—for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to a Court to put a stop to their illegal proceedings—that they intend that which may befall, all that may befall in the case, the worst consequences, under the canons of the Church.

If that be admitted, the only remaining question is, whether there is such a damage to the civil and property rights of this complainant, as that a court has a right to intervene and protect him from the injury, and put a stop to the action of the Court. The injury must be irreparable. What is an irreparable injury in the legal sense of the term? A man may have five different estates, worth $100,000 apiece, except the fifth, which may be worth but $1,000, and he has a perfect right under the law to go into Court and allege a threatened irreparable injury to the fifth, although his property as a whole may be very far from threatened, or from an injury such as to render him a bankrupt. The irreparable injury is to be confined with respect to that to which the injury is threatened, and may be, in amount, small. An irreparable injury is one that threatens to destroy that in the estate or in the thing or subject in question, whether it be an heirloom or whether it be an estate in land. I say, that could destroy that in the estate which is of pecuniary value to the owner. If the injury be such as to threaten to destroy that interest in its substantial value, it is to that interest an irreparable injury.

An irreparable injury must be either directly or indirectly. If the direct and immediate consequence of the injury be to destroy the estate or interest it is directly irreparable. If it be such that the injury, although a court of law would recognize its existence, it could not arrive at an accurate rule of damages, or a jury arrive at the accurate measure of damages, it is then indirectly irreparable and the law will step in and prevent injury.

Now I have said that the right here in question is the right of Mr. CHENEY to be a minister of the Gospel in the Episcopal Church—the right to continue in his pursuit as pastor of Christ Church and in receipt of the salary and emoluments of that position. It is no pecuniary injury that a man shall be cut off even from the pastorate of a church with which he is at present connected, even supposing he can, if cut off from this church, go abroad and connect himself with some other church.

But the question here is not so simple as that. Under the canons of the Episcopal Church, if this Court proceed to depose, or even indefinitely to suspend, the complainant, he is cut off absolutely from all the churches of the same denomination in the land. He cannot, in any Episcopal church either in this country or in England, probably, officiate as a pastor. His career and pursuit, for which, as the bill states, he is specially adapted by education and by inclination, is at once blasted. It is, so far as his temporal rights are concerned, very much as though his arms were clipped off by the order and direction of this Court; or as though his frame were paralyzed, and that skill by which he had been enabled to earn a living for himself and his family, were at once annihilated. I am required to go to the extent of holding that the respondents, acting in violation of their own canons—if the result of their proceeding would be, or might be, the deposition of this minister—would commit that which they threaten by the very act of proceeding to try him, with that risk in advance of him. I say that they are threatening him with an irreparable injury to his temporal rights and to his pecuniary interests. It has been holden in several cases that the function and business of a minister of the Gospel or of a lawyer, is a thing—it is a valuable thing independently of the fees and emoluments that may befall, and I understand that to be distinctly the substance of two decisions in the fourth of Wallace's United States Reports that went up from the State of Missouri, one of which involved the right of a minister of the Gospel to preach, and the other of a lawyer to practice his profession without taking a certain oath that had been prescribed by the Legislature of Missouri, and which they could not take, with respect to their conduct during the war. There is a case also cited in the Alabama reports—the volume has escaped me, but I will state it in my opinion at large—going to the same effect.

Now, it may be said, and will be said, and was said upon the argument, that no injury can be in the legal sense irreparable where the law itself punishes, and when a court of law, in contradistinction to a Court of Chancery, furnishes an adequate remedy for that wrong. It is true, and it is claimed here that in case of deposition Mr. CHENEY, being under engagement by Christ Church parish to preach for them, if wrongfully deposed, would have his action in *assumpsit* to recover against the parish the balance of his salary, and it is undoubtedly true that he might; or, should he choose, he could sue out a writ of *mandamus*, and, under the same circumstances and conditions, procure his restoration to his position as minister of Christ Church. But how inadequate a remedy of that kind! Even the writ of *mandamus* could not undo the sentence of the tribunal in this case. Mr. CHENEY, the complainant here, would be all the time a deposed minister of the Episcopal Church. His congregation, I cannot suppose, would follow him in his course. They must and they would, in contemplation of law, obey and follow their Bishop. Although Mr. CHENEY might be restored for the balance of the term, perhaps for a part of the year for which they had engaged him, and he might, in an action at law, recover his salary for the balance of the year—still he would not be the pastor, in any practical sense, of that church. His church would not hear him. They could not hear him. There is not an Episcopal Church in the land that could hear him without subjecting themselves to the imputation of an offence for which they would be liable to be tried, or subjected to spiritual censure by the Bishop. The consequence is that there is absolutely no sufficient remedy at law when the term has expired for which he is engaged. Where is his pursuit, his career, his business as a minister of the Gospel? He is driven forth like Cain, with a mark upon his forehead, and it is the duty of all good Churchmen to shun him as they would the evil one himself.

New, injury of this kind is very far from being a slight injury to the temporal interests or rights of property of the party, if I am correct in supposing that there is such a thing as value in the right to pursue one's calling as minister of the Gospel. Without going into other questions which have been raised in this case, I am prepared to rest my judgment on this—of course, understanding very well the fallibility of my own judgment and that I may be in error. It is my duty, however—it has been made my duty, without my own choice, I may say—to intervene in this case. The rules under which I do so have been laid down long years ago by the sages of the law. This is a fearful case. It is a case in which I would gladly avoid doing my duty. It is my pleasure to be a vestryman of the Episcopal Church myself, and to attend upon the ministrations of that Church, and of course it is particularly painful to me to intervene here between a Bishop and a clergyman of that Church. Whatever the consequences, however, it is not my duty to shrink from them and I do not. The result is that this tribunal ought not to proceed. I have gone thus far into my views of the irregularities under the canons of the Church at this time in this extempore manner, in order that if the advisers of the Episcopal authorities in this case should think there is any weight in my opinion in point, or in case another trial be instituted, some of the objections raised, and which ought to have been sustained, shall be obviated in their future action. It cannot be proper for a court, declining to be examined as to whether it has committed itself as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, to go on and try him without giving him any note of warning, in advance, of what he is charged with—the offence, the time and place, and circumstances, and I cannot but express my astonishment that four or five gentlemen of intelligence could be found in this diocese who would undertake to proceed in that way. Not a civil tribunal in the land; not a case in the country since the time of SCROGGS and JEFFREYS, can be found in which injustice so great has been attempted. This is my judgment. The injunction therefore is sustained.

After consultation, it was decided between counsel for the complainant and respondents that whatever verbal alterations are desirable in the bill be made, and the case be carried before the Supreme Court at the September term.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Ecclesiastical Court met to-day. A long protest against the action of Judge JAMESON was presented and read. The Court then adjourned until September.

The Committee, appointed by the State Temperance Committee of this State, to prepare an address to the voters, have just performed that duty. They do not ask for a general prohibitory law, as it would not be sustained by the popular verdict, but that where prohibition is desired by a majority of the legal voters, they may be permitted to try it. The friends of temperance are advised to canvass in their respective districts for the purpose of procuring proper candidates for the Legislature.

THE BOSTON MURDER.

Further Particulars—Sketch of Major White, the Murderer—His Appearance in Court.

The Boston papers state that Major WHITE, the murderer of Mrs. HOBBS, at her house in that city on Tuesday evening, in the presence of her family, as stated in the TIMES of yesterday, is a Canadian, about 30 years of age, and came to Boston in 18[illegible] and entered the law office of E. S. TRENOR to study. Subsequently he pursued his studies at the office of Messrs. BURT & LINCOLN, the former of whom is the present Postmaster of the city. Before the breaking out of the war he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Boston. Fired with indignation at the action of the South, he gave up his practice and enlisted as a private in the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, being very active in organizing the regiment. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was severely wounded, and for meritorious conduct was promoted to a majorship. He was directly thereafter sent South, and assisted in organizing several colored regiments. There he remained till after the war, being an intimate friend of General DENT. In 1868 he was sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Mississippi. Since the war he has remained in Mississippi, acting in the capacity of a registry officer, a position secured for him by General DENT. A few weeks ago he returned from the South, coming on to New-York, where he remained a few days. He went to Boston two weeks ago yesterday. Suffering with some lung disease, and being a most intimate friend of Dr. HOBBS and his wife, he was invited to their house, the Doctor acting as his medical adviser. Major WHITE has known and loved, fairly idolized Mrs. HOBBS for years. About her he was a perfect monomaniac, and in 1861, after attempting to take her life with a knife, he was, through the advice of Dr. STEDMAN, sent to the Insane Asylum at South Boston, where he remained about six months. As stated, after his return to the city, two weeks ago, he was invited again to Dr. HOBBS' house, many friends of Mrs. HOBBS at the time remarking that they thought it very imprudent for him to be there.

Major WHITE was arraigned before Judge HURD, of the Municipal Court, on Wednesday forenoon, on the charge of the willful murder of Mrs. KATIE HOBBS, by shooting her with a loaded pistol. Hon. A. O. BREWSTER appeared as his counsel, and in his client's behalf waived all preliminary proceedings as far as the lower tribunal is concerned. WHITE was then ordered to be fully committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury for the September term. Mr. BREWSTER requested that if possible an earlier hearing might be had, and that the case might be sent to the Grand Jury now sitting. The Court informed the counsel that to grant the request was beyond his power, and that application should be made through another source. In view of the fact that WHITE has been an inmate of an insane asylum, it is thought that a plea of insanity will be made in his defence. The demeanor of the prisoner was calm and undisturbed, and did not evince the least agitation.

The deceased was a lady of many accomplishments, and was widely known. She was about 35 years of age, and had been the wife of Dr. HOBBS about twelve years, their union during this time having been of the most tender and affectionate character. Before her marriage she had acted in the capacity of housekeeper in his family. Her maiden name was Miss KATIE SYLVESTER. She had been twice married—first to a Mr. LAURIE, with whom she lived for some time in Ann-place. Mutual disagreement having sprung up between them, she was afterward divorced and remarried to Dr. HOBBS. The latter has also been twice married, having been divorced from his first wife, who is still alive and residing in Boston.

The Inquest—Testimony of Dr. Hobbs—Statement of the Servants.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The jury of inquest on the death of Mrs. ALVAH HOBBS, who was shot on Tuesday night by Major THOMAS L. WHITE, held a session this afternoon.

Dr. Alvah Hobbs was the first witness examined. He stated that he entered his parlor about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening and entered into conversation with Mr. Bullock, a medical gentleman from Providence, his wife at that time being in her sleeping room on the same floor, in a wing of the house; as Mr. Bullock was about leaving, Mrs. Hobbs was sent for; she came in and entered into conversation and then sat down by a window; a few moments from that time he heard the report of a pistol; Mrs. Hobbs arose from her seat, partly opened the door into the hall, but closed it instantly, and cried out to him, "Doctor, he's got a pistol!" at the same time putting her shoulder against the door; he ran toward the door, and had advanced a few steps when a second discharge came; Mrs. Hobbs staggered back, threw up her hands, and exclaimed, "Oh, father, (the term she always applied to her husband,) I am shot!" He immediately went to her, saw that she was fatally wounded, left her in the care of Mr. Bullock and ran to the Station-house; when he came back a few moments after, he found his wife dead; he could not see White when he first came from the room, but supposed he might be hid under the stairs, and that during the shooting was not certain that he saw him at all; at tea Mr. White was very quiet, and the only conversation which ensued was in reference to a headache which that gentleman was laboring under; Mrs. Hobbs when she went to the door remarked to her husband that Mr. White was trying to frighten them; he was in the habit of firing pistols, and the first shot was supposed to have been fired in his room until some time subsequent to the murder, when the bullet was found in the parlor door; one day last week White followed Mrs. Hobbs out of the house with a pistol in his hand, but made no overt act, and for many weeks he had slept with a loaded pistol under his pillow; Mrs. Hobbs never went to his room to request him to cease reading so loud, as was reported, but sent a servant to do so. Further testimony of Dr. Hobbs revealed the facts that White was a quick-tempered, reckless fellow; that in the year 1861 he was caught with a butcher's knife threatening to kill Mrs. Hobbs, but was prevented by Mr. Hobbs, who threw him on his back, took the knife from him, and gave him in charge of an officer.

Annie Coleman, a girl who has lived in Dr. Hobbs' family for some time, said she heard Mr. White reading aloud, and was requested by Mrs. Hobbs to request him to cease; she did not go, but went to her own room; when she heard the pistol fired she screamed and ran down stairs, and saw Mr. White standing at the door of the parlor; she passed by him and went to Mrs. Hobbs, who was lying on the floor; White came in a few moments after, looked at Mrs. Hobbs, and asked the girl if she was dead, and also said that he told Mrs. Hobbs that he would shoot her; White staid in the room until the officers came in.

Catharine B. McCarty, who was also employed in the family, said she went to Mr. White's room, knocked at the door and was requested by Mr. White to come in; he met her with a smiling face and asked her several questions as to what visitors were in the house; she told him, and said that she came to ask him to cease reading so loud; she went to her own room, and it was there she heard the two shots fired; she had heard him on several occasions threaten to kill Mrs. Hobbs, and also himself; when she went to the parlor White was stooping over the body of Mrs. White. The girl further stated that White never threatened to kill anybody but Mrs. Hobbs, toward whom he seemed to entertain a peculiar spite.

The session then adjourned till to-morrow.

We understand that the hop of the season is announced for the 19th inst., at the charming and cosy little Rutherfurd Park Hotel, and that a large number of the fair sex, with their admirers, will grace the occasion by being present. May we be there to see.—*Telegram.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

GENERAL TOPICS.—Bank Robbery at Pen Yan—The Riot on a Mississippi Steamboat—The Great Solar Eclipse—The Anti-Rent Riots—Description of the Indiana Iron Region—Finding of the Survivors of the *Blue Jacket*—Murder of Mrs. Alvah Hobbs in Boston—American Statesmen; Anecdotes of Webster, Clay, Taylor and Ewing. Senator Wilson on Corruption in Congress—How the Pulaski People saw the President's Son—Great Fire in Philadelphia—The Cheney Case—Our Grain Trade; How it is Conducted.

AGRICULTURAL.—Monopoly in Fruit—An Hour Among the Kittatinnies—Crop Prospects in Canada, Alabama, &c.—The Worm in Florida—New Classification in the Wheat Trade—Thin Seeding of Wheat—Wheat Culture in Virginia—Silk Culture in California—Wormy Fruit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Coming International Boat Race—The San Juan Boundary Question—English Captives in Paraguay—A Statement from the Captain-General of Madrid—Appalling Disaster in Saxony—The Cuban Insurrection.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.—Protestant Progress in Spain—The Proposed General Conference of Protestant Christians.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Alabama Elections; Additional Returns—Texas Politics—The Coming Election in Texas.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.—The Patent Office—List of Patents Recently Granted—Products of Coal—Compressed Fuel from Coal Dust—How to Observe the Eclipse.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Seizure of Gunboats for the Spanish Government—Building in New-York—Imprisonment of a Sane Person in Bloomingdale Asylum—The East River Bridge—Wills of Messrs. Beetting and Henry Keep.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Democratic Indictments of the President—The Virginia Senatorships—Commerce and the Canals—Mutual Life Insurance—Land Monopolies in the West—How Coal may be Cheapened—The Weather and the Crops.

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MARRIED.

HALE—BALLOU.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D., THOMAS HALE to SARAH A. BALLOU.

PHILBROOK—STEARNS.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, H. B. PHILBROOK, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to Miss LIZZIE R. STEARNS, of this City.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 5, CARRIE VAN RIPER, youngest child of Eugene and Carrie Britton, aged 1 month and 1 day.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, at Annadale, S. I., on Friday, at 10½ o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, at White Plains, JANE M., widow of Moses Carpenter, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on First Day, Sunday, Aug. 8, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, at 11 o'clock.

CRANE.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Thursday, Aug. 5, MARIA JENNETTE, only daughter of David and Rivaninde M. Crane.

DEWING.—At West Woodstock, Conn., on Saturday, July 31, [illegible] DEWING, in the 84th year of his age.

McCLELLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 5, Miss KATE McCLELLAN, aged 27 years, daughter of C. R. McClellan, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, JOHN SIDMAN, son of David (deceased) and Sarah E. Moore, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives, friends of the family, classmates of his in the College of the City of New-York, and members of the Clionian and Alpha Delta Phi Societies are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the late John Sidman, Woodside, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot upon the arrival of 9:30 train.

STANTON.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 5, AGNES STANTON, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, G. Chevalier, and of the late Thomas Ash, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

STARR.—At the residence of P. R. Wilkins, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, GEORGE STARR, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, MARY AUGUSTA KING, youngest daughter of Albert M. and Anna E. Smith, aged 7 months.

The remains were taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

SABLES.—At New-Castle, Westchester County, on Monday, July 26, THOMAS E. SABLES, aged 83 years, 10 months and 7 days.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, Mrs. M. J. SHAW, relict of John Shaw.

Funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

TERRY.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, at Wolcottville, Conn., KATE, wife of Henry K. Terry, and daughter of William J. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, E. D., aged [illegible] years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869, EDWARD CLARK, child of Wm. H. and Elizabeth W. Walter, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The funeral service will be held in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Aug. 7, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman pro tem.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary pro tem.

AN ILLINOIS FARMER.

John T. Alexander, the Cattle King—His Prospects, Possessions, &c.

From the Genesee (Ill.) Republic.

We frequently see accounts in the papers of men who are noted for their genius, talents, and whatever they may have accomplished above the average of men generally. We see notices of miners and farmers in California, in Texas, and in other States, who have done big things. We see notices of men who have grown rich in manufacturing and real estate speculations in the East and elsewhere. Scarce a paper that does not puff somebody for some wonderful feat in some direction.

We do not recollect to have seen any notice in the papers of one of the greatest men the country has produced. We mean JOHN T. ALEXANDER, of Morgan County, who commenced business for himself with little capital or other advantages above the average of men. He is a plain, homespun farmer—tall, good looking, free and easy in manners, without the least particle of style in words or acts.

It is interesting to watch the movements of such a man at Springfield or Chicago, among the popinjays and self-constituted leaders of society who are greatly elevated in their own conceit. Mr. ALEXANDER has been farming in Illinois a good many years, and has been very successful. His farms now comprise about 80,000 acres, mostly under improvement. This is about one township and a half, about nine miles square, and all good land. He has now 5,000 acres of growing corn, and from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of grass.

He is now feeding about 10,000 head of cattle, and buys and ships East from Chicago from 1,000 to 2,000 head each week. He has risen to this great prominence by his own talent, energy and integrity. His business each and every year amounts to millions of dollars, and is entirely legitimate, adding to his own wealth and the common welfare of the State.

We may, at some other time, give, in more detail, a history of Mr. ALEXANDER and his operations—not that he needs any such notice, but as an example to the young to go and do likewise, instead of going into stores and offices to avoid soiling their fingers, with the notion that farming is not so genteel and profitable.

We may do so for another reason, and that is the fact that the young, as well as the older people, nowadays, get their notion of things generally from the newspapers—the papers, for some reason or other—perhaps the force of circumstances more than anything else—have much to say of manufacturers, lawyers, preachers, bankers, and other professional and trafficking characters, but very little to say of farming and farmers. We think it profitable to present, as an offset to about ten thousand politicians and other characters who occupy the columns of news, one such man as JOHN T. ALEXANDER.

The Indiana Coal Measures—Interesting Investigations.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 26.

DR. EDWARD T. COX, State Geologist, returned on Saturday night from an expedition to the western portion of the State, where he has been engaged for nearly three weeks in the prosecution of his official labors. This time has been spent in Clay, Owen, Vigo and Parke Counties, and the discoveries have been highly important. He has succeeded in tracing the belt of block coal through these counties, beginning in the southwestern part of Owen County, and extending in a direction rather west of north through Clay, Vigo and Parke Counties. The belt is about six miles in width, Brazil and Rockville being on the western margin of the belt. Throughout this distance the coal is found in good beds, ranging from three to five feet in thickness. On his next trip he expects to trace the same belt through Fountain and Warren Counties. All of this is very accessible, and much of it can be readily reached by "drifts" into the hillside.

Near the middle of Clay County a fine deposit of bog iron ore was found in quantities sufficient to run a furnace, and in most of the ravines through the district there are large quantities of kidney ore, in no place sufficient to support a furnace, but all of which can be made available. He also came across a considerable amount of banded ore—a carbonate of iron—in Parke County. He has not yet tested its quality so as to be satisfied as to its richness, but is rather inclined to the opinion that it may contain iron enough to justify its being used as an ore. These iron deposits he expects to trace into Greene County, and his next trip after investigating the coal measures of Fountain and Warren Counties will be extended to the neighborhood of Bloomfield, Greene County, for that purpose.

Besides the block coal, which is so valuable on account of its being available for smelting iron without coking, beds of bituminous caking coals were found throughout the section, in veins ranging from five to eight feet in thickness, which will make excellent fuel. The difference between this and the block coal, is that the latter does not melt and run, but keeps its original shape under intense heat, thereby making it possible to keep up a strong draft through it, which cannot be done with the caking coal. The latter has its value, however, for fuel, and is very accessible by means of drifts or shallow shafts.

Dr. Cox is satisfied that there is a very bright future in store for Indiana as a manufacturing State; that it will not be long until the entire western portion of the State will be covered over with furnaces, and that we shall stand second to Pennsylvania only in manufactures. The value of this block coal, which is being found in such large quantities, can scarcely be over-estimated, as it must so very greatly lessen the cost of manufacturing iron. The only other place where it is found is in the Chenango Valley, in Pennsylvania, and there only in limited quantities. The people throughout the section of the State he visited are wild with excitement, and take great interest in the investigations which are being made. Such being the case, the Doctor found everybody ready to lend him all the assistance he could desire. Eastern capitalists are also becoming more and more interested. They are pursuing their investigations quietly, but none the less actively, and some of our own men may wake up to the importance of this enterprise, to find that Eastern men are already ahead of them. He found some men engaged in prospecting for a railroad to run directly through this region, and they were anxious to secure the aid of Dr. Cox, but he told them he would locate the coal beds, and they might locate the railroad.

Fine specimens of freestone, of excellent quality for building purposes, were found throughout the section surveyed.

Dr. Cox brought home with him two boxes filled with specimens of the coals and ores found, which he will proceed at once to thoroughly test. After a week spent in this way, he will start upon his next trip.

A Landlord Swindled Out of a Hotel, and Ruined.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, July 29.

One of the completest swindles ever known in this country was brought to view at Justice PETER's office yesterday morning, when the swindler was hauled up for examination.

About the 1st of May, one LOUIS ASKNOTT, who resides on a farm between Rock Island and Hampton, stopped at the Howard House in Le Claire, and, being a man of respectable appearance and smooth address, soon became well acquainted with the landlord, ERASTUS DOWNEY. Hotel business was not good in Le Claire at that date, and Mr. DOWNEY told his guest as much, and wished he was out of it. ASKNOTT manifested great interest in the matter, condoled with the landlord, and went his way. He returned at times, however, with his condolence, and at last offered to relieve the landlord of his dull business perplexity, proffering a price for the hotel which was too profitable to be lost by the now eager landlord. So on the 25th of May the Howard House was sold to ASKNOTT, with its contents, the price being $5,000 for the hotel and $1,500 for the furniture. The consideration each paid was embraced in a farm of 160 acres or so in Mercer County, Ill., and nineteen notes, with interest, payable now and then—one in thirty days. So the property was deeded to ASKNOTT on the 25th of May, and it was not long before the deeds were transferred to an innocent party named GOULD.

One day DOWNEY went over to Mercer County to look at his farm. He discovered the place where it ought to be, but every foot of its earth was hid from his view by water, and, to his consternation, he learned that that splendid farm of his was invisible to mortal eyes nearly the whole year round. It was a splendid field for frog raising for the French markets, and probably for cat-fish culture. It was a pretty substitute for a hotel. Then DOWNEY became alarmed about his notes. And well he might, for upon investigation he found they were worth just as much as the paper on which they were written, and no more. ASKNOTT had ruined him.

Lawyers were consulted in this city. For a good reason the arrest of ASKNOTT on a requisition was not thought best. About six weeks ago the case was put in the hands of Marshal KAUFFMANN. In due time the Marshal had business in Illinois, and made the acquaintance of ASKNOTT—in fact he met him several times by pure accident, of course, and where his Marshalship was unknown.

We don't know how it happened, but at a very early hour yesterday morning ASKNOTT came to Davenport and fell in with the Marshal. He was much astonished to find himself a prisoner, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and still more astonished when, after a brief walk, he discovered that he was at the jail, and immensely astounded when he was told to "go in."

At 9 o'clock ASKNOTT was taken before Justice PETERS for examination, Messrs. MARTIN COOK and DRURY appearing for the prosecution. He waived the examination, however, and the Justice held him to bail in the sum of $6,000. The defendant was sure he could obtain bail in Rock Island, and sent letters explaining his situation to four different and prominent parties in that city, asking them to become his sureties. Marshal KAUFFMANN conveyed the *billet doux*. But when 4 P. M. struck no bailors had appeared, and ASKNOTT was taken to jail.

The defendant is a polite, genteel man, and somewhat advanced in years. He is said to have dealt somewhat extensively among farmers in patent right swindles. That he is in the right place now is very patent.

The Field of Honor—A Duel in Cohoes.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 3.

Most people suppose that the *code duello* as a means of settling differences is confined to Southern latitudes, where the warm blood of the chivalry, impatient of restraint, finds vent, and wounded honor is healed, by a resort to personal conflict. Occasionally, however, when the weather is too warm to avenge an insult by the old-fashioned method of "fisticuffs," there may be found north of Mason and Dixon's line, those who prefer the less laborious and more effectual means of revenge afforded by mortal combat. Of this class were two doughty knights who happened to meet at Collier's Hotel, on Harmony Hill, a few days ago. They met in a friendly manner, chatted pleasantly and drank freely, but their beer made them argumentative, their arguments led to a quarrel; and if there had not been a great disparity in the size of the contestants, the quarrel would have resulted in blows, no doubt; but the friends of the parties persuaded them that by the "code" they could continue their argument to a satisfactory conclusion, and the difference in size would be no advantage to either party, unless the smaller of the two were the better marksman. The "heavy weight" expressed himself willing to take the chances. His opponent making no objections, the preliminaries were arranged, seconds chosen, ground selected, weapons (pistols) designated, and the combatants took their places. By the agreement they were to stand back to back, and, upon the word being given, to advance five paces, turn and fire. Accordingly, these reckless men, with slow, deliberate tread, each anxious for the other's blood, marched to his doom. Assuming the designated position, the five paces were quickly stepped, and the fatal word given. With desperate energy both wheeled and fired almost simultaneously. But happily the deadly part of each pistol charge had been drawn by the owner, hence we have no bloody death to report. But at the instant of firing, MICHAEL REDMOND, who acted as second for one of the parties, threw a small pebble against the breast of his principal's opponent, who, supposing he was fatally wounded, fainted and fell. The other, seeing the effect of his shot, dropped his weapon and fled to the woods, and has not since been seen. The man who fell recovered soon afterward, and upon inquiry was told that his antagonist had been killed by his shot, and his mortal remains were then reposing beneath the clods. This in turn alarmed the last "survivor," and he also fled to parts unknown. The contestants had not been long in the city, and were not extensively known, though from the above and some other developments respecting them, it is generally believed that their absence will not entail a heavy loss upon the public.

Reunion of a Family.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Aug. 3.

Some excitement was created in the city, on Saturday, by the arrival here of a citizen of Norfolk, Va., in search of his children. Fourteen years ago, by the chances of slavery, a woman and her family were sold at auction. The buyer was the son of her master, and the father of her children, who gained possession of them by the payment of $1,400, and sent them to enjoy their freedom in Boston. Since Virginia became a State as free as Massachusetts, the woman has returned to her native place. One son has learned a machinist's trade in Boston, where he is now at work. On Saturday the father came to New-Bedford in search of the sister and brother. The former is happily situated in a family of Friends, and the boy, found at work in the shop of GEORGE H. MITCHELL, the hairdresser, was taken to join his mother in Virginia, where he will be educated and cared for.

Massachusetts Clairvoyants at Fault.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 2.

On the 20th of last March, and frequently afterward, several clairvoyants and trance mediums in East Boston personated the death of a young man whose spirit informed them that he had fallen from aloft on board the bark *Nehemiah Gibson*, then on her passage from Melbourne *via* New South Wales for San Francisco. In its fall the spirit stated that its body had struck the rail of the vessel and after a few hours had expired in great agony. The young man's family and all the leading Spiritualists of East Boston implicitly believed these wonderful revelations; but it affords us pleasure to state that the young man arrived at San Francisco still in the body, and with a fair prospect of living his "three score years and ten." We mention the case because it has been a common topic of conversation with the people of East Boston for several months.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Chatham-st., s. s., 72.9 ft. e. of Frankfort-st., [illegible]	$27,500
Church-st., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of White-st., [illegible]	nom.
Church-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of White-st., [illegible]	nom.
[illegible]	24,000
[illegible]-st., e. s., 111.3 ft. n. of Rivington-st., [illegible]	13,000
South-st., n. e. corner of Oliver-st., [illegible]	12,000
South-st., No. 152, [illegible]	9,250
South-st., n. s. cor. of Oliver-st., [illegible]	nom.
South-st., n. s. cor. of Oliver-st., [illegible]	nom.
South-st., No. 150, [illegible], ½ part	nom.
Stanton-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., [illegible]	11,250
Stanton-st., n. s., 182.5 ft. w. of Whitehall-st., [illegible]	20,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 105 No. 464 on a map annexed to a deed of partition, &c., [illegible] block	4,500
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, [illegible]	5,000
128th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., [illegible]	16,000

Lease Recorded.

Avenue A, No. 8, 5 years, per year	$1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s. cor. and Liberty-av., [illegible]	$775
Broadway, n. s., 40 ft. e. of Hooper-st., [illegible]	7,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Leonard-st., [illegible]	1,600
Degraw-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., [illegible]	1,600
Greene-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Union-av., [illegible]	3,600
Hall-st., w. s., [illegible] ft. n. of Gates-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton-av., s. s., 227.7 ft. n. of Gates-av., [illegible]	2,800
Hicks-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Sackett-st., [illegible]	nom.
India-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., [illegible]	1,500
Macon-st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., [illegible]	8,000
North 7th and 8th-st., n. e. corner, [illegible] lots Nos. 28, 42, 207, 208, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, on Front, Butler, Handy & Sinclair's map of Williamsburg	5,500
Oak-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x70	14,000
Oak-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x70	17,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 120.8 ft. e. of Court-st., [illegible]	7,250
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of Court-st., [illegible]	7,250
Taylor-st., s. s., 178.8 ft. e. of Kent-av., [illegible]	4,250
4th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Colyer-st., 25x100	1,500
17th-st., s. s., 137 ft. e. of 3d-av., [illegible]	6,000
6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., [illegible]	550
Bedford-av. and Penn-st., n. w. corner, [illegible]	22,000
n. s. Penn-st., 120 ft. w. of Bedford-av., [illegible]	150
Buffalo-av., 127.9 ft. s. of Warren-st., [illegible]	3,400
Central-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Suydam-st., [illegible]	150
Georgia-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Bay-av., [illegible]	150
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., [illegible]	25,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Reed-av., [illegible]	25,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Reed-av., [illegible]; Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., [illegible]; Lafayette-av., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., [illegible]	13,000
Union-av. and Eagle-st., s. e. corner, [illegible]	6,500
Yates-av. and Hancock-st., n. w. corner, [illegible]; Yates-av. and Hancock-st., s. e. corner, [illegible]	11,000
8th-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 12th-st., 20x100	300
8th-av., w. s., 122.2 ft. n. of 12th-st., 20x100	1,600
Lots Nos. 19 and 20, on J. H. Sackman's map, [illegible]	1,000
Lot No. 102, on Sarah A. Wyckoff's map	1,000
Lots Nos. 494 and 495 on map estate of W. Devoe	3,500
Lot No. 306 on Williamsburg assessment map, 25x100	2,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Lower Landing road, 220 ft. s. w. of Friend's Meeting-house, 100x200	$1,000
Park-st., s. s., adjoining Mrs. McCutcheon's, 40x140	1,000

Greenburg.

Highland Turnpike, w. s., adjoining James Wilde, Jr., 4 15-1,000 acres; Croton Aqueduct land, w. s., adjoining James Wilde, Jr., 15 84-100 acres	$27,000
Orchard-st., s. s., 75 ft. n. of J. F. Schell, 25x100	300

Morrisania.

Mary-st., s. s., 420 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100	$2,300

Yonkers.

Madison-av., w. s., lot No. 24, Richard Archer's property, 25x80	$450
Madison-av., w. s., lot No. 25, Richard Archer's property, 25x80	450

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., s. e. s., lots Nos. 21 and 22, D. B. Hibbard's property, 50x100	$2,400
Columbia and Bellevista-av., s. w. corner, 100x125	1,200
[illegible]-av., lot No. 151, block No. 10, Hudson City Terrace Company's map, 25x127	250
Palisade-av., e. s., 225 ft. from Hoboken Turnpike, 100x100	1,200
Cottage-place, s. s., adjoining E. Isley's, 25x125	1,500

Bergen.

Fairmount-av., s. s., 250 ft. from lot No. 2 on map of Landrine, 50x100	$6,000
Fairmount-av., s. s., lot Landrine's map, 100x100	4,000
Bergen-av., s. s., near Wilkes-st., [illegible]	12,000

Hoboken.

Willow-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x100	$4,300

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Mercer-st., [illegible]	$3,000

Newark.

Belmont-av., indefinite, 25x100	$1,400
Astor-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pennsylvania-av., 25x100	2,400
Bank-st. and South 7th-st., [illegible]	1,750
Bowery and Oxford-st., corner, [illegible]	3,000
Adams-st., s. s., 10 ft. s. of Elm-st., [illegible]	4,500
Waverley-place, s. s., 370 ft. w. of Waverley-place	30,000

Clinton.

Salt meadow land, 4 5-100 acres	$225
Road leading from stone school-house, to Lyons' farm, 12 acres	6,000
Miller-st., s. s., 27 ft. n. of Brunswick-st., 25x100	750

Orange.

Main-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Lenox-av., [illegible]	[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE —Corner below 34th-st., four stories, full size; also extra size elegant house and extra lot, near 49th-st., another very stylish small house near 57th-st., and several on Madison-av. Some have stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZE FURNISHED house for a small family of adults; location 18th to 40th-st., 5th to Lexington-av.; price must be reasonable. Address H. W., Box No. 143 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 30 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden; fine fish pond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD TIME TO SECURE A HOME in Yonkers is now, before the Fall demand makes prices firmer. I have some very pretty places, well located, and very cheap if taken soon. I also have a few very desirable building plots in choice localities, on which terms can be made very easy. Also, several new cottages for rent. Apply immediately to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 302 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant would be rented at the low price of $150 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 216 East 84th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A house with some extra grounds, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Washington or New-York avs., Brooklyn; only first-class property will be accepted. Address E. C. H., Box No. 2,358 New-York Post-office, with full description and price. Offers of property considered confidential.

WANTED FOR CASH—A THREE-STORY house; price about $16,000; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; possession by the 1st of September. Address HOUSE, Box No. 143 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1865 and 1866, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. jy21-1w2m&s

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 32 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $2,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already a sum nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$12,300
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	16,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,381
Illinois Central	[illegible]	10,125

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated	$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows: Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000 — 908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses	$496,300

Or over 18 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par may be considered greatly to increase their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$500 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons: [illegible]

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped. HENRY F. MARSHALL, No. 76 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.: [illegible]

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote. The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 16th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 15th inst. from the holders of the Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals. By order of the Finance Committee.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
For the sale of its
New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.
This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.
First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,
secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas,
And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides
More than the Interest upon this new Loan.
In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the
Government Land Grant of three million acres,
extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 110, or in United States Bonds as
A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.
The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of
Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,
and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.
The bonds have
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
from May 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are
Free From Government Taxation,
the Company paying the tax.
The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will
Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:
On $1,000 Bond in New-York...$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 1s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...? florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even
Better than Government Securities.
The bonds will be sold for the present at
96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,
the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.
Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.
Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,200,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,600,000 for present year.
Receipts for month June $194,000, against $88,000 for same month in 1868.
We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES payable on demand to the order of H. Y. Vail, Esq., Cashier, each for $25,000; one dated Aug. 5, the other Aug. 7, 1869.
The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.
A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

$20,000 ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds will be sold at the low price of 84.
M. C. MARQUAND, No. 6 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	124½	125	5-20 Coupon, '67	122½	122¾
Coupon, 1881	124½	125	5-20 Coupon, '68	122½	122¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	122¼	122½	10-40 Regist'd	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	122¾	123	10-40 Coupon	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	122	124½	Gold	135½	135⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅞	124½	U. S. Cur. 6s	111½	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122⅛	122¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INS. COM'Y,
172 BROADWAY,
COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$400,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - -	355,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of tax.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY.
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS	795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
37TH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,006 45
Assets	$312,006 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 20, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SECOND DIVIDEND
BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Trustees have declared, from the profits of the past three months, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books will close on the 5th and reopen on the 10th inst.
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2 proximo.
E. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 20 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 36 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.; also, manhood restored by his Life Elixir.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues sent to the country. A. KLABER, 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 5th-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, &c., cheap, on account of removing to his new factory.

REWARDS.

$800 REWARD.—STOLEN DURING Saturday night, from the premises No. 55 Bond-st., about 400 dozen kid gloves, the larger part of which was marked "Alexandre Préville, Bernhard and System Jouvin."
Also, 5 dozen cloth coats and 4 dozen cloth pants.
For the recovery of said goods we promise above reward, or 10 per cent. from the value for a part thereof.
SIEGMUND BERNHARD & CO.
B. SILVERMAN, No. 55 Bond-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN THORNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen Thorne, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1869.
jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE HELLWIG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Hellwig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1869.
jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BRUNNER and SAMUEL BRUNNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Brunner and Samuel Brunner, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1869.
au6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William G. Tompkins, of Yonkers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1869.
au6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND KANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d July, 1869.
jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. AMMIDOWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1869.
jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER B. SAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sylvester B. Sage, of Catskill, Greene County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Catskill, Greene County, New-York, July 21, 1869.
F. JAMES FITCH, Assignee,
jy23-law3wF* Catskill, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. RYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John H. Ryan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 262 Broadway, City of New-York.
jy23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND KANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand Kane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of April, A. D., 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH EHRLICH, plaintiff, against THOMAS WHITE, impleaded, &c., defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of June, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.
A. ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy2-law6wF*

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENERAL AGENCY FOR NEW-York wanted by one who has had five years of successful business in life insurance; facts shown; best of references, &c. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 174 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.
Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 121 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Bushe Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. K. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox, Leggett's Shakespearian rehearsals, Marvin H. Bovee, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.
Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JAMES K. MEDBERY, S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, Directors.
Post Office Box No. 6,701.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—MERCHANTS, SEAMEN, and all others interested, are invited to communicate, with a view of appointing a time and place for a meeting, and forming a society in such interest. Address ALABAMA CLAIMS, *Advertiser* Office, Boston, Mass.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 2 until Aug. 23.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.........Aug. 7 | IOWA..........Aug. 28
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA........Aug. 21 | COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'day, Aug. 11 | Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12 | Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18 | Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19 | China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25 | Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris...........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. —Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA......3,125 tons......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO....3,215 tons......Aug. 18, at 8 P. M.
NEBRASKA....3,392 tons......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN...2,866 tons......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO.......3,132 tons......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA...2,866 tons......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin Passage..................(Gold). $80
Steerage.......................(Currency). $30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK........................Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.........................Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochee River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.......................Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE...........................Aug. 26

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 182 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL.......Saturday, Aug. 7
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.......Saturday, Aug. 14

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. —REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 5:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 (new) N. River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $12; two months, $20; three months, $25. On Wednesday and Saturdays there will be an extra trip from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest and most elegant evening river steamboats in the world, THE VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY WEEK-DAY (Saturdays excepted), at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 30th-st., at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other line. Through tickets to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 944 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 268 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave 24th-st., East River, every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock; the pier foot of Warren-st. at 7:30; Christopher-st., at 7:45; 24th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 4....12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4....4:30 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 5....3 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 6............7 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 6........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7............7 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 7........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7............7 A. M.
Sun., Aug. 8........9 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8.........4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8......7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9............7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 268 West-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 9:30 P. M.; leave 24th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 9:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier: R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad [illegible]

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE,

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

New-York to San Francisco, $150; Sacramento, $150, via the short line to Chicago, 34 hours from New-York. Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York; the depot, Jersey City; at Market-st. Station, Newark, and at stations at Elizabeth and New-Brunswick; also, at No. 1 Astor House, Nos. 229, 257, 271 and 526 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Ask for tickets via Philadelphia.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Graycourt and Way, at 5:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, and 957 Broadway; No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
New-York, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12 midnight on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 28, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at 12 M. on the 20th of August next, the propeller steamship Stephen Decatur, of [illegible] tons burden, about [illegible] years old, in good repair, and ready for immediate service, is provided with one high-pressure engine of [illegible] inches diameter of cylinder, [illegible] inch stroke. One high-pressure boiler [illegible] feet long, 7 feet three diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, (which, in February, 1869, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch,) and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class.

The sale will take place at Pier No. 46 North River, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms, 10 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 46 North River. There will also be sold at the same place, on the same date, two horses and the following telegraph apparatus belonging to the Signal Department, United States Army, and no longer required for the public service:

2 four-wheeled spring wagons.
2 two-wheeled carts.
2½ miles 7 strand copper wire insulated with vulcanized rubber.
4 field desks.
2 spirit lamps with reels, reel stands, &c., &c.
Also, a lot of condemned Quartermaster stores.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Purchasers must remove their property within 24 hours of time of purchase.

RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 35 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 35 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, BROCATELLE AND SATIN WINDOW CURTAINS, PIER MIRRORS, UPRIGHT AND SITTING OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS, IRON SAFES, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock:
Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos.
Full particulars in catalogue.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Rear-Admiral S. H. Godon, Commandant:

The United States side-wheel steamer ALGONQUIN, as she now lies; 974 tons old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain and boats.

J. G. PERZELL & CO., Auctioneers, No. 50 Stone-st.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 6, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

193 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,897 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo *Serpentina*, from Palermo.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching French and the higher English branches, including mathematics wishes a situation as Principal or assistant in a school, or she would give private lessons; the best of testimonials can be given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 353 Newburg, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SIX YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as instructor in classics, mathematics, German, French and music; best of references. Address G. S., Box No. 110 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 8 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 121 EAST 30TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City. The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE FOUR YEARS' CLASSICAL COURSE. Also, thorough Courses in the Modern Languages, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Analytical Chemistry.

Tuition, $45 a year. Board, $2 50 to $4 a week. Next term begins Sept. 2. For catalogue, address President JAMES B. ANGELL, Burlington, Vt.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau:
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $200 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 22 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 5th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 East 21st-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 2. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular course. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for particular courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 28. Aid extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline prudent but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 2. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,287.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 16 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.— DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term, Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 158 East 39th-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 15. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 46 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 76 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in a quiet, Christian family for himself and wife; boarding-house will not answer; terms $20. Address "COMFORT," Box No. 136 Times Office.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 73 East 4th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

COOL RETREAT — SEASIDE BOARD. —The subscriber, being situated in one of the most pleasant and healthful localities the Vineyard affords, in the vicinity of shooting, fishing, and pleasant sailing on the lake, with facilities for surf and still-water bathing, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish boarders with pleasant rooms and good fare. For particulars apply to Captain MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Fine groves, splendid sea-bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, Chalybeate Springs. Terms $10 to $12. Steamboats leave Barclay-st. at 12 and 4. Fare 40 cents. Apply to Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a small private family; would not object to chamberwork, and to save trouble none other need apply; the best City reference as to character and capability can be given. Call or address No. 445 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., over drug store, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; is willing to work by the day, week or month. Call at or address for two days No. 613 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl in a small private family as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO OBTAIN more work, particularly Summer dresses for the ladies who remain in the City, as she is capable of doing up such work in good style; good references. Call for two days at No. 217 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the coarse washing; willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No. 348 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a good nursery maid, that can speak English and German, for $4 a month. Call at No. 215 Broome-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as laundress; country preferred; reference. Call at No. 420 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; in the City or country; is a first-class driver and groom; best reference as to capabilities. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,325 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener and florist; is competent to take care of a gentleman's place; the wife as good cook; good references. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady married man, without any family, as coachman; good references, and no objection to town or country. Address THOS. L. SMALL, No. 45 Frankfort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in the country, as general or useful man; is a good plain gardener; understands the care of horses; can take charge of a small place; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single American who is a regular coachman; understands his business, and has the best references. Address B. D., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect; good references given. Address C., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or to travel with a gentleman, by a Protestant single man; can give 15 years' City reference. Address T. G., No. 5 West 15th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 673 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER OF Yankee notions in a dry goods jobbing house on Broadway. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 2,667.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) to act as Assistant Sexton; good reference required. Address L. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND A laundress. Apply at No. 12 West 9th-st., before noon.

WANTED—A NEW SHIRT IRONER AT ABINGTON Laundry, No. 580 Hudson-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DIETZ & SMITH, No. 4 College-place, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. E. DIETZ,
A. G. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.

R. E. DIETZ having purchased all the right, title and interest, and patents of A. G. Smith, will continue the business at No. 4 College-place.

R. E. DIETZ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.

UNION ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

NOTICE—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.

NATHANIAL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

MUSICAL.

THE GAL IN THE DOLLAR STORE.

NEW SONG AND DANCE.

Published this day by
LYON & HEALY, Chicago,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, and
C. H. DITSON & CO., New-York.

SCHREIBER CORNETS AND BAND Instruments are being adopted as the very best in every respect. During 1868 we sent out a large number of sets, subject to test on delivery. Not a single set has been returned. All have been accepted, and give great satisfaction. New factory is now in fine running order. Circulars on application.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 680 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS

Of the distinguished artist,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

In his original character of

JOHN UNIT,

In Mrs. Sidney Bateman's original American Comedy,

SELF!!
SELF!! SELF!!
SELF!!

Which will be continued EVERY EVENING until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

in his world-renowned character of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of
Boucicault and Hesse's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

DAN BRYANT.........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWER

Seats secured six days in advance.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES

Will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, and continue six days.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias and six seats; all styles new carriages. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET by the season; fifty extra shafts, cost $10, price $4; fifty extra poles, $12 to $16; second-hand carriages cheap; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

Don't forget the excursion of the Veterans of the War of 1812, on MONDAY, Aug. 9. The barge will lie at the foot of Leroy-st. from 7 till 9½ A. M., where tickets can be obtained by all those who have not seen the programme and wish to go with us.

General H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Colonel ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids to be opened 7th August," and to conform in every respect with the terms and conditions of former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 7th inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy Yard, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,000,000 North River hard-burnt bricks, and 330,000 Face Bricks, dark croton-red, all to be first quality, uniform size and color, well burnt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

One of Brown's Capstans for 1½ to 1⅝ inch chain, with spindles, rollers, pall rim and lesser.

Main Yard, 70 ft. long, 17 inches in the slings. Main Top-sail Yard, 52 ft. long, 12 inches in the slings. Main Top-mast, 38 ft. long, and Fore Top-mast, 36 ft. long, both to square 14 inches at heel.

Bidders to state in their proposals the date within which they will fill the orders if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

DRY GOODS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRANCAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.

Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.

The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermediums,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritsir, (Punjab.)

LACE MANUFACTORY

at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.

SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 520 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

SEVENTH WEEK. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF LUCILLE WESTERN,

in her inimitable dual role of Lady Isabel Vane and Mme. Vine in

EAST LYNNE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, A GREAT BILL, LUCRETIA BORGIA and HANDY ANDY.

GENERAL ADMISSION........................50 CENTS.

MONDAY, AUG. 9, GREEN BUSHES.

SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.

THE HERALD'S NEW DIVERTISSEMENT.

HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.

Pronounced an Unprecedented Success.

TWELFTH WEEK! TWELFTH WEEK!

GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND UNRIVALED PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

H. H. D.......(Afterward Clown).......GEO. L. FOX.
Dame Sprat.......(Afterward Pantaloon).......C. K. FOX.

Plenty of Jokes! Many Changes! and Lots of Fun!

THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!

HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY, WITH THIRTY EXTRA LADIES, and the BRILLIANT HUNGARIANS.

Comic Pas de Trois...IMRE, BOLOSSY, G. L. FOX.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum, BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.

100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW. OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M. TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.

SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS, Burlesque
JENNIE, LALLA ROOKH. Company.

Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN and Foundling. Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER, Mr. JAMES SMITH, the champion walker, THREE FAT MEN. First appearance of Miss MARY ESTELLE. FAMILY JARS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 6, AT 8.

ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS.

GRAND EXTRA GALA CONCERT.

MR. J. LEVY,

The Unrivaled Virtuoso, on the Cornet-a-Piston.

THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, for this occasion largely increased. Together with A MILITARY BAND, &c.

IN THE FOLLOWING BRILLIANT AND NOVEL PROGRAMME:

1. Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg".....................................Wagner
2. L'Invitation a la Danse. (Orchestration by Hector Berlioz)........................Weber
3. Allegretto, "8th Symphony." (By request).....................................Beethoven
4. Ballet, "Faust," (new)..........................Gounod (Composed expressly for the performances at the Imperial Grand Opera, Paris.)
5. Overture, "Jubilee"...........................Weber

ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

Trois Danses Allemandes. Op. 24, (new).........Bargiel
6. Introduction—Landler,
7. Mennett,
8. Springtanz,
9. Adelaide, Solo for Cornet-a-Piston.......Beethoven

MR. J. LEVY.

10. March and Chorus, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner

ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

11. Overture, "William Tell," (by request).......Rossini
12. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," (new)..Strauss
13. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet-a-Piston..Frewin

MR. J. LEVY.

14. March, "Prophet"..........................Meyerbeer

ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

THE MILITARY BAND

will perform several pieces together with the Orchestra, and during the intermissions in the garden.

ADMISSION.............................ONE DOLLAR.

PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and in the evening at the box office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., Aug. 5, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1869, the following sanitary ordinance was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that on and after the first day of October, 1869, no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow or lard, (other than fresh lard,) nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skimming of, or making of glue from, any dead animals or parts thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap, fat or grease or offensive animal matter, be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of 110th-st., nor in the built-up portions of the City of Brooklyn, nor shall any business hereinbefore mentioned be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special permit from this Board; and such permit must be applied for in writing, specifying the nature and precise location of the proposed business, and such application will not be acted upon until the second regular meeting two weeks after such application.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS FOR September at half price; new styles of hats for August and September, warranted half price, elegant hats. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in America, No. 377 Broadway.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

The Cup Day—Large and Fashionable Attendance—Fine Weather and Splendid Racing—Mitchell Wins the Hurdle Race, Bayonet the Saratoga Cup, and Fanny Ludlow the Third Race.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

The morning of the Cup day dawned bright and promising after the heavy rain of the preceding evening, and although dense masses of dark clouds gathered overhead about 10 o'clock, yet when the racing commenced at midday the sun came out, and they disappeared before his enlivening rays. The largest and most brilliant concourse ever gathered on the Saratoga Race-course was congregated in the grand stand, and the presence of large numbers of elegantly-attired ladies, the élite of the fashionable society of the continent, added to the charm of the scene. The prospect from the stand was one of surpassing loveliness, commanding a magnificent view of the Catskill and Green Mountains, vailed in a purple haze in the far distance. The judges, timers and starters were the same as on the previous day, and all discharged their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the card, and was over two miles and eight hurdles, for a purse of $400 for the winner, and $100 for the second horse. The starters were C. LITTLEFIELD'S b. c. *Mitchell*, 5 years, ridden by HUGH GAFFNEY, carrying 136 pounds; JAMES THOMPSON'S b. m. *Lobelia*, 6 years, 154 pounds, ridden by Captain ELWES, and Colonel MCDANIELS' b. h. *Ripley*, 6 years, 156 pounds. *Lobelia* was the favorite against the field at $100 to $60, for she looked in far better condition than when she ran and was beaten by *Mitchell* at Prospect Park. *Mitchell* took a strong lead, at the start, and led twenty lengths at the second hurdle, *Lobelia* being second, two lengths before *Mitchell*. *Lobelia* reduced the gap to ten lengths at the third hurdle, and at the next one was only four lengths behind; *Ripley* twenty lengths in the rear. All the horses took the leaps in fine style, amid the excitement and delight of the spectators. Passing the judges' stand, *Mitchell* was six lengths before the favorite, and at the next hurdle, at the end of the grand stand, he shied but GAFFNEY kept him straight and he took it cleverly. He opened another gap of four lengths along the backstretch, which *Lobelia* reduced one-half on the lower side. An exciting race up the homestretch ensued, *Mitchell* taking the last hurdle two lengths before *Lobelia*, and winning the race by that distance in 4:04¼. *Ripley* was twenty lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA COURSE, Aug. 5.—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, welter weights, $400 to the winner and $100 for second horse.

C. Littlefield's b. c. Mitchell.....1
J. Thompson's br. m. Lobelia.....2
D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley.....3
Time—4:04¼.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

The great race of the meeting, on which thousands upon thousands of dollars were dependent, came next. It was a race for all ages, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, and six horses started. These were Captain MOORE'S b. c. *Bayonet*, 4 years; MCCONNELL & THOMPSON'S b. c. *Vauxhall*, 4 years; J. W. WELDON'S ch. h. *Local*, 6 years; R. W. WALDEN'S b. m. *Sleety*, 5 years; J. J. O'FALLON'S ch. h. *Plantagenet*, 5 years; and J. W. PENNOCK'S b. f. *Nellie McDonald*, 4 years. The betting was even on *Bayonet* against the field, and in one pool, sold before the start, he brought $1,400, *Vauxhall* $600, *Nellie* $300, *Plantagenet*, $140; *Local* and *Sleety*, $60. The start, which took place from the three-quarter pole, was delayed in consequence of several false attempts, and when the flag fell *Sleety* was the first off, followed by *Bayonet* and *Plantagenet*, and the others in a cluster behind. As they passed the stand *Plantagenet* was slightly leading, *Sleety* second, *Nellie McDonald* third, *Bayonet* next and *Local* last. At the quarter-pole *Plantagenet* was a neck in front of *Sleety*, who was a length before *Bayonet*, with *Vauxhall* at his quarters. They all ran in a cluster along the far side, and as the half-mile was passed, *Plantagenet* and *Sleety* were in front, with *Bayonet* and *Nellie McDonald* close up, and *Local* in the rear. On the lower stretch *Bayonet* took the second place with *Vauxhall* at his quarters, and as they went under the string, *Bayonet* and *Plantagenet* were head and head, with *Vauxhall* third, and the rest strung out. Going around the turn *Vauxhall's* stirrup leather broke, and he fell back, the favorite, *Plantagenet*, and *Nellie* being locked together. Before they reached the quarter-pole *Bayonet* went in front, and led a length at that point, with *Plantagenet* half a length before *Nellie McDonald*. The favorite steadily increased his lead along the backstretch, and without ever being headed galloped home a winner by four lengths; *Vauxhall*, who came with a terrific rush on the homestretch, gaining the second place, and *Nellie McDonald* the third. Time—4:10.

SUMMARY.

The Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two and one-quarter miles, $50 entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added.

Thomas G. Moore's b. c. Bayonet, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire.....1
Joseph McConnell's b. c. Vauxhall, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire.....2
J. W. Pennock's b. f. Nellie McDonald, 4 years, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler.....3
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Plantagenet, 5 years, by Planet, dam Rosa Bonheur, by Glencoe.....0
J. W. Weldon's ch. h. Local, 6 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.....0
R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, by Rodgers, dam Angelina, by Albion.....0
Time—4:10.

After the race for the cup was over the judges took considerable time for deliberation before announcing their decision. The peculiar manner in which *Vauxhall* was ridden by JOHN FORD created a general suspicion that he had prevented the horse from winning, for, after losing considerable ground and falling far behind in coming up the homestretch, he brought him out with such a tremendous rush that he passed some of the other horses as if they were standing still, and although *Bayonet* was too far in front to be overhauled, he finished second, and within four lengths of him. Parties interested in *Vauxhall's* success were loud in their expressions that he had been pulled back, and that he could have won the race to a certainty. This, however, is a matter of conjecture only, for *Bayonet* won with great ease, and without ever being extended to his utmost speed in any part of the race. The time, four minutes and ten seconds, shows that it was not a fast race, for *Vauxhall* had ran a two-mile trial on the preceding Tuesday morning in 3:37, which was much faster than the race to-day, and was *prima facie* evidence that he had not run his best.

The greatest excitement prevailed when at last the judges announced that *Bayonet* had won the cup, but that all bets and pools must remain in abeyance until the judges and the Association had deliberated over the matter as to the ulterior steps to be taken, and that their decision would be given the following day at 12 o'clock M. After the last race to-day, however, they assembled in the Secretary's office, and called before them EDWARD THOMPSON and JOHN FORD, the trainer and rider of *Vauxhall*. After hearing their evidence and explanation of the horse's seemingly unaccountable running in the race, the judges announced the following declaration:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 5, 1869.

In the Saratoga Cup Race, in consequence of the fraudulent riding of JOHN FORD, the rider of *Vauxhall*, in the race, all bets, pools and otherwise on or against *Vauxhall*, or a field in which *Vauxhall* is included, are drawn and declared "off," and that JOHN FORD is ruled off the course for fraudulent riding.

(Signed) ODEN BOWIE, F. T. BAYARD, C. W. WOOLEY, } Judges.

This decision created the greatest excitement among turfmen, especially among the backers of *Bayonet*, who in many cases had drawn their winnings, and by this judgment were compelled to refund them. In pools the backers of *Vauxhall* received their money back, the backers of *Bayonet* only receiving the pool money on the other horses in the field. The betting at the start was even on *Bayonet* against the field, but all such bets were now declared void. In rendering their decision, the judges and Association were actuated solely by a desire to discountenance wrong and misdoing, and protect the interests and pockets of the public, and they deserve credit for their action in the matter.

THE THREE-QUARTER-MILE DASH.

The third race of the day was a three-quarter-mile dash for a purse of $400. The entries were *Sanford*, (formerly the *Uncle Vic* colt,) *Fanny Ludlow*, *Biddy Malone*, *Athlone*, *Lizzie Rogers* and *Legatee*. *Sanford* was the favorite, selling in pools for $600, *Fanny Ludlow* bringing $340, *Athlone* [illegible], *Biddy Malone* $200, and *Legatee* and *Lizzie Rogers* coupled $120. *Fanny Ludlow* got off first, with *Athlone* and *Lizzie Rogers* next, and the favorite and *Legatee* last. *Fanny* took a strong lead which she retained throughout, and won easily by two lengths, *Sanford* being second, *Legatee* third, and the rest unplaced. Time—1:19.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, three-quarters of a mile.

F. Morris' ch. f. Fanny Ludlow, by Eclipse.....1
R. W. Walden's ch. c. Sanford, by Uncle Vic.....2
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Legatee, by Lexington.....3
Time—1:19.

Lizzie Rogers, *Biddy Malone*, *Athlone* and *Lobelia* also ran, but were not placed.

The Brighton Races—Third Day.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Brighton Club Biennial Stakes was won by J. DAY'S *Artington*, (late *Glengarry*,) three years, by *Lexington* out of *Kitten*, beating Lord VIVIAN'S *The Maze*, three years, by *Wild Dayrell*, second, and Sir F. JOHNSTONE'S *Historian*, aged, by *Stockwell* out of *Alarm*, third. The betting was two to one against the winner, three to one against *The Maze*, and three to one against *Historian*. Four ran.

The Queen's Plate was won by Mr. YORK'S b. c. *Kennington*, by *Oxford*, out of *Polynesia*, beating sister to *Polly Perkins*, second, and Mr. CHAPLIN'S ch. c. *Countryman*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Village Lass*, third. The betting stood three to one against *Kennington*, two to one against *Polly Perkins'* sister, and four to one against *Countryman*. Eight ran.

POLITICAL.

Twenty-second-street Republican General Committee.

A regular monthly meeting of this Committee was held at the headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, the Chairman, J. V. GRIDLEY, presiding.

Dr. F. A. THOMAS, a member of the Committee, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and JAMES B. TAYLOR was elected in his place.

A resolution indorsing the Eight-hour law, and requesting the Republican organizations of the City to nominate no man for the Legislature who was not in its favor, was adopted.

JAMES W. CULVER offered a resolution appointing a committee of investigation to examine and report on the rumors that certain members of this Committee had joined another organization antagonistic to the one represented by this Committee.

Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE hoped the Committee would report not only on the fact, but also on the causes that had led to the present disruption of this Republican organization, for that there was a disruption was now evident, although the idea of such a thing had been scouted by the gentleman (Mr. CULVER) at the last meeting of the Committee.

Mr. ROBERTS was in favor of the Committee. If there were deserters from the organization, let them be turned out and better men put in their places. If they wanted to join the Twenty-third-street organization, let them do so, or if they wanted to form a third organization, let them do that; but this organization, which he was glad to see was the only one recognized by the National Administration, should maintain itself intact, and go up to the State Convention, as they had done heretofore, representing the true organization of the Republican Party of this City.

Mr. JAS. M. THOMPSON indorsed the remarks of Mr. ROBERTS, and said he could name some of the men engaged in forming this third organization, who did their best to promote the election of A. OAKEY HALL to the Mayoralty. He was in favor of weeding out of the organization all disaffected persons and "sore heads," and going up to the State Convention a united body, and he was sure they would be admitted as representing the real Republican Party of the City, the same as they had been in years past.

Mr. JOHN WHITE moved an amendment that the Committee also report what steps, if any, should be taken to harmonize the party in this City. Recognizing, as they all did, that this was the genuine regular Republican organization of the City, they could afford to be magnanimous.

Mr. CULVER accepted the amendment to his resolution, proposed by Mr. WHITE, and it was adopted without opposition.

The Committee then adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A regular monthly meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held last evening at the new headquarters, No. 101 Broadway, with EDWARD BERRIAN presiding, and JOSEPH J. MCCARTY, Secretary. A motion was introduced and carried, to the effect that the Mozart Hall Democracy deemed it unadvisable to send delegates to the State Nominating Convention at Albany next month. It was also resolved that the Chairmen of the several Ward Committees be directed to hand in the names of the officers and the location of the headquarters of those Committees at the next session of the General Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

Twenty-third-street Republican General Committee.

The monthly meeting of the Twenty-third-street Republican Committee was not held last evening, owing to the absence from town of a large portion of the members. The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held on the evening of the first Thursday in September.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Improvements.

The Committees appointed by the citizens' meetings and the Common Councils of Jersey City and Bergen, and that appointed by the Hudson County Freeholders, to secure the abatement of the nuisance, caused by the dumping of garbage on the shore below Jersey City, for the purpose of "making land," was held at the office of the Mayor of Jersey City last evening.

The report of a special committee was presented reciting the incidents of a meeting with Mr. SIDNEY DILLON, the Acting President of the Central Railroad, at which a promise was made that disinfectants should be used with every scow-load of refuse dumped upon the shore or upon the island, that during the months of warm weather the dumping should be discontinued on the shore, and that the garbage should be taken to the island. Dr. YOUNIS, who was appointed to visit the grounds to inspect the operations of the Company, and to see what were the disinfectants used, reported that the island of "Black Tom" was surrounded with "crib-work," which protected the refuse matter deposited there, and that the island was covered with disinfectants. He recommended that a committee be appointed to visit and inspect, periodically, the scene of the Company's operations, to see that the promises of the Company are faithfully carried out.

The reports were adopted; the Committees were instructed to inspect the grounds and enforce as far as possible the obligations entered into by the Company; and the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

The Claims of Cuban Filibusters.

The Cuban Junta is charged with having refused to reimburse certain officers of the late filibustering expedition for the time and money which they lost while engaged in the Cuban service. Many of those who were imprisoned in Ludlow-street Jail, including MICHAELOWSKY, CLANCY, NORRIS, HARMON, BEMAN, CONANT, and others, made a visit to the Junta, after their release, endeavoring to get back the moneys they had expended in organizing and equipping men for the revolutionary army, but failed to receive any satisfaction. The filibusters who were captured at Gardiner's Island, and were subsequently released from Fort Lafayette, were partially indemnified for their trouble and martyrdom. The sum of $10 was paid to each private, while the officers were given $5 additional. At the time they were paid, they were required to sign an agreement relinquishing all claims against the Junta. Several lawyers have since decided that claim for expenses can be recovered in the Courts, to which the matter is likely to be carried.

SING SING PRISON.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—Management of Affairs in the Prison—The County Jail.

An adjourned term of the Court of General Sessions for Westchester County, was held at the old Court-house, Bedford, yesterday, before Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and Justices GILDMAN and CONKLIN, for the purpose of receiving from the Grand Jury the following presentment in relation to the management of the affairs at the State Prison, Sing Sing, and the escape of convicts therefrom; also in reference to the lack of proper accommodations in the County Jail, at White Plains:

To the Court of Sessions of Westchester County:

The Grand Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the County of Westchester, do respectfully present:

That, in accordance with the charge of His Honor the County Judge, and by direction of the Court, the Grand Jury visited Sing Sing, and made such investigations of the affairs of the State Prison there as time and opportunity allowed.

Witnesses were examined, consisting of the agent and warden, clerk, physician, keepers past and present, guards past and present, superintendent of the quarries and lime works, chiefs of various departments, and citizens of the town.

The summary of the evidence we respectfully beg leave to submit to the Court as follows:

As to the escape of convicts, we find that since the present agent and warden took possession of the office, Jan. 26, 1869, eleven convicts have escaped from the prison. Of these, five have been retaken and six are still at large. Sixteen have made attempts to escape, but have not succeeded in getting beyond the reach of the guards and keepers.

When a convict is known to have escaped, or it is supposed that one has secreted himself, the convicts are immediately locked up in their cells, if not already in them, and the whole force at the disposal of the Warden is employed in the search for the missing party, intelligence of the escape having been already telegraphed to all the various cities and chief Police stations through the country, and thorough search is made with variable results.

We find from the records of the State Prison that fourteen convicts escaped from the Prison during the year 1868 who were not recaptured that year. Two of these, however, have been recaptured during the present year.

We also find that the disposable means at the command of the principal officers of the prison to prevent escapes and enforce discipline are manifestly insufficient. The number of guards now by law allowed to be employed at the prison is only thirty; the same number that was allowed fifteen years ago, when the number of convicts was less than 800, while there are at the present time about 1,250 male convicts and about 120 females in the prison. We believe that the number of guards should be increased so as somewhat to correspond with the increased number of convicts, or otherwise the grounds should be walled in.

It is impossible, under present arrangements, to prevent occasional escapes, and the knowledge of this fact cannot produce other than a bad influence on the minds of the convicts, operating against their proper subjection to discipline, and suggesting frequent attempts to escape.

We find, also, in respect to the late revolt on July 8, 1869, that there was a general discontent among a large portion of the male convicts—say about one-half—and that these were mainly influenced by a few ringleaders, probably 30 to 40; that the disturbance began on Thursday, July 8, and was not fully quelled until Monday or Thursday following, but we believe that the magnitude and character of said revolts have been much exaggerated in the published statements.

We have been unable to ascertain any definite reason for the revolt, but believe that a variety of causes have contributed to this result, among which we mention:

First—The sweeping changes of officers, and especially of keepers, with every change of political power, by which new men are introduced, with new ideas, and frequently without experience, and in this instance, as in former cases, has worked injury to the discipline of the prison.

Second—The abolishing of the various forms of punishment now prohibited by law, which practically weakens the officers and strengthens the convicts.

Third—The influence of the Prison Association we believe to be injurious in this respect—that it contributes to a false sympathy on the part of the community which eventually results in the convicts being regarded as objects of sympathy and pity rather than offenders against the peace and welfare of the community; and thus on coming to the knowledge of the prisoners, (as it certainly does more or less,) causes a general discontent.

Considerable has been said about the insufficient quantity and bad quality of food; but we believe these complaints are entirely without foundation. As a general rule, judging from all the evidence, we believe the quality of the food and the general discipline are not at present below the standard that has prevailed in former years.

In reference to punishment of convicts for breaches of prison discipline, the Legislature at its last session passed an act abolishing the shower-bath, a mode of punishment greatly dreaded by the convicts. Immediately after the passage of the act, insubordination was developed among the prisoners, and many unruly convicts, who had been kept within bounds by the fear of the shower, became troublesome.

The same state of affairs appears to have followed the abolition of whipping with the cat, a number of years since.

The only punishments now resorted to are the hooks, iron helmets, and solitary confinement. The physician of the prison is decidedly of the opinion that solitary confinement in dark cells, on bread and water, is a much more dangerous punishment than either the cat or shower-bath, and much more injurious to the person subjected to the punishment. It is the opinion of the Grand Jury that proper discipline cannot be maintained unless the restrictions now existing shall be wholly or in part removed. As to rewards for good behavior, we find that by the statutes of the State a well-behaved convict may considerably reduce the period of his sentence. Should he, after a few years of good behavior, be guilty of a flagrant violation of rules, he is deprived of this good conduct commutation.

Convicts are allowed remuneration for overwork in most of the contract shops. Cases have been known where a convict has accumulated over two hundred dollars by this system of overwork, which amount is paid to him on the expiration of the term of his sentence. In some shops no system of overwork is allowed, and this produces jealousy and discontent on the part of those thus deprived of this reward.

On a review of the whole subject, with as much care as the nature of the circumstances and the time allowed as would permit, we feel bound to say that we find no special reason for censure of any of the officers at present employed. But we do feel and believe the whole influence of political party machinery as brought to bear on prison matters under existing laws, works only evil to prison management and prison discipline. Under the working of this party machinery, when any change of political administration occurs, at once a host of applicants besiege the new Board of Inspectors, each claiming an appointment for services rendered. The leverage of political influence thus brought to bear is so powerful that it is almost impossible to resist it; and it is equally difficult to avoid making some appointments that are not fit to be made.

The low rate of wages paid brings comparatively few men as applicants who are thoroughly competent for the work.

In view of these facts, we welcome any influences that will tend to hinder frequent and sweeping changes of officers for causes other than for incompetency and inefficiency.

We also feel and believe that only such men should be appointed to the principal offices as are worthy of entire confidence, and that they should be intrusted with full power. We cannot forget that here are a large number of men, many of them criminals of the worst class, daring, reckless and skillful, and all guilty of crime. To place men here who are not worthy of the fullest confidence, and then restrict them in the means which may be used to enforce discipline and order, is the height of folly and danger.

In what has been said about the Prison Association, we do not intend to cast any reflections on the members thereof or their motives, for these we believe to be pure.

But we desire to reach that sentiment (largely pervading our communities, and which we believe to be cherished and strengthened by the well-meant efforts to ameliorate the condition of criminals,) which, in its sympathy for the poor criminal, so far forgets both his guilt and the wrong done to society.

WM. PINKNEY, foreman; S. G. HOWE, E. D. BROWN, Horace Baker, Aaron Cragin, Wm. Cornell, Squire Griffin, Israel W. Haight, Samuel W. Johnson, George Munson, Berlin S. Tompkins, Daniel Valentine, Dennis Valentine, D. D. Wilson, E. G. Sutherland, Benjamin J. Ambler, A. H. Lockwood, Jesse Hunt.

The Mast Hope Disaster—Griffin Discharged on Bail.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MILFORD, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 5.

JAMES GRIFFIN, who has been lying in jail at this place since his arrest on the warrant of the Coroner of Pike County, for his alleged culpable carelessness in running his engine from the switch on the main track while a passenger train was passing, thereby causing the Mast Hope disaster, was released on bail yesterday afternoon. Judge SHARSWOOD, of the Supreme Court, having fixed the prisoner's bail at $6,000, and appointed the 4th of August as the time on which his sureties were to appear, yesterday, G. A. MILLER, a private banker of Susquehanna Depot, Penn., and JAMES CREEGAN, of Port Jervis, came forward and gave bonds in the sum required, for the appearance of GRIFFIN at the September term of the Pike County Oyer and Terminer, to answer the criminal charges which will be then brought against him in connection with the Mast Hope slaughter.

The wife of GRIFFIN was present, and, in company with their friends, they started immediately for their home at Susquehanna Depot. The prisoner looks careworn and thin.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

Burning of Bonded Warehouses—Thousands of Barrels of Whisky Destroyed—Shipping in Danger—Loss Millions—Persons Injured.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 5.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in Section H of Colonel WILLIAM C. PATTERSON'S bonded warehouses, at Front and Lombard streets, destroying an immense amount of property. There were numerous statements as to the origin of the fire, but the following account, obtained from two different parties, who were near the building, is believed to be correct:

The warehouses are divided into eight sections, lettered from A to H, inclusive, and having a front of 220 feet on Front-street, and running back 125 feet, all seven stories high, except Section H, which was six. Each was supposed to be completely fire-proof, and built without connection with each other, and therefore supposed to be perfectly safe from destruction by fire. Section H, in which the fire originated, was 40 by 125 feet, and fronted on Lombard, Penn and Front streets. About ten minutes before the fire, a large portion of the wall on Lombard-street fell to the pavement with a loud crash, supposed to have been pushed out by the weight upon the floors.

The whisky stored went down with the ruins, and in a few moments a terrific explosion took place, throwing down every wall of section H, scattering bricks, timbers, &c., in every direction, while the flames shot up in a solid body far above the surrounding buildings, creating a general consternation among the residents of the neighborhood, for it was soon rumored that a number of children had been killed, and several men badly if not fatally hurt. Women were running around frantically to find children that had left their homes, but as those who were missing began to return, the excitement somewhat abated.

The explosion, of course, set the entire contents of the warehouse on fire, and soon burning whisky ran down the gutters in Swanson-street to Pine, and thence into the sewer leading to the river, and in a short time an explosion took place in the sewer, breaking a portion of it; but not doing any very great damage; the flames continued, however, through the sewer to the end of the wharf, which it set on fire, and came near firing a brig lying near the pier, but fortunately a steam tug happened to be close by, which towed the brig out of danger.

The engine and two boilers, said to be nearly new, are located under the pavement at Front and Lombard streets, and were completely isolated from Section H by heavy doors, and as the engine had not been run yesterday and the fires banked up, it is not to be presumed that the fire was caused by an explosion of the boiler, as was thought by many, but that when the wall of the building fell, letting the barrels down and staving the casks, the whisky made its way into the vault containing the boilers and furnaces, and, setting it on fire, thus caused the explosion. When the wall on Lombard-street fell the roof was left hanging in position, but when the explosion took place, all the walls and the roof fell to the ground, exposing the walls of the next section, from the roof to the pavement. The bricks were piled eight or ten feet high in Lombard and other streets adjoining.

The firemen were soon on the ground and worked with great zeal and energy, not only to check the flames pouring forth from the destroyed building, but to save the surrounding property, and at 8:30 o'clock it was thought the flames were under control, and that the other sections of the warehouse would be saved. A number of parties, among whom was the son of Colonel PATTERSON, the Colonel being very ill at his home, left the ground, believing that no further danger need be apprehended. By the time they had arrived at Sixth and Chestnut streets, the flames broke out in section G, one of the seven-storied building, and in a very short time the contents of the warehouse was one mass of fire, the flames shooting up far above the roof of the building and lighting up the streets and buildings for squares around, while each spar and rope, upon the numerous vessels along the wharves, were brought out to view with great distinctness. Firemen and citizens, who had not been apprised of the first fire, now flocked to the scene, crowding the thoroughfares in that vicinity to such a degree that it was almost impossible to get within several squares of the scene of conflagration.

About 9 o'clock the fire had made its way to Section F, reaching this building by the iron sheeting along the edge of the roof, and in a very short time the side wall fell, and in a few moments thereafter the front wall came down, with a loud crash, creating an intense excitement.

A general alarm of fire was then sounded by the State-house bell, bringing out the entire Fire Department, and increasing the throng of sightseers to such a degree that all attempts to get through the throng were fruitless. In the meantime messages were sent to the neighboring Station-houses for Police, and shortly a large number of them arrived, and formed a cordon around the buildings so as to keep the crowd as far from danger as possible. The flames continued to spread, and a general alarm was again sounded.

By 12 o'clock, the flames had spread through the entire block, and were still burning as furiously as at any time during the evening, threatening the destruction of the dwellings and drinking-houses composing the property between the warehouses and Pine-street, and extending from Penn to Front-street. There were five dwellings on Front-street, three only being occupied. The corner was in the occupancy of Mr. BROWN, tavern-keeper; below him, on Pine-street, was the shop of WILLIAM THOMPSON, the lager-beer saloon of JACOB SHOEMAKER, and the tavern and boarding-house of Mr. GILROY; the Mexico House and one or two other drinking-houses on Penn-street. All the occupants removed their effects from these soon after the fire broke out, fearing that the flames could not be checked.

Among those injured at the time of the explosion was a Mr. ISAAC UNDERDOWN, oil clothing manufacturer, face cut by bricks. One of the door bars blew across the street and demolished the bulk window of Mr. UNDERDOWN'S store, and landed in the rear part of the store, and nearly striking Mr. UNDERDOWN in the head. Mr. THOS. MAGUIRE, shipping master, was thrown down by the force of the explosion, and his wrist badly sprained. One little girl had her head badly cut.

MICHAEL MCNULTY, 40 years old, residing in Monroe-street, was driving along Penn-street on a dray at the time the warehouse fell. Some of the flying bricks struck him and knocked him off the dray, and the horse started off at the same moment. MCNULTY crawled out of the way, but he was hit by bricks and timber and considerably bruised. He was removed to the hospital, and at a late hour was quite easy.

WM. LONG, a young man, residing in the neighborhood of the fire, was struck by some bricks and had one of his arms broken. He was removed to the hospital.

Policeman DANIEL HAGERTY, of the Third District, was reported to be severely burned in one of his hands.

ALBERT BRIGHT, a member of the Hope Engine Company, fell from a ladder, on Front-street, and was severely bruised. He was taken to the hospital.

THOMAS PRESTON, colored, residing at Tenth and Rodman streets, was badly scalded at the fire.

JAMES MCGRADE, 8 years old, residing at No. 1,712 Plover-street, was run over by an engine, and had an ankle fractured.

JACOB ANDREWS, living in Penn-street, below Lombard, had his head badly injured by falling bricks.

GEORGE STEWART, a member of the Lafayette Hose Company, residing in Fourth-street, above Brown, was taken from the upper part of one of the burning buildings on Front-street, nearly suffocated. He was then removed to the Second-street Market-house, where restoratives were applied, but at the time of leaving the place, between 1 and 2 o'clock, but little hope was entertained of his recovery.

EDWARD ALBURGE, residing at No. 316 Emmet-street, was badly injured in the head by a ladder falling on him. (Died Thursday.)

The Individual Losses—List of Insurances.

From the Evening Telegraph, Aug. 5.

H. S. HANNIS & Co., of Nos. 218 and 220 South Front-street, the heaviest losers, had 5,000 barrels of whisky in the place. Its value was over $1,000,000. Fully insured.

HENRY WALLACE & Co., of No. 226 South Front-street, had over 1,000 barrels in the place. Its value was over $100,000. Fully insured.

BARNEY CORR, at Beach and Brown streets, had 900 barrels in the place. Insured for $97,000—fully covering his loss.

GEO. RITCHIE had 800 barrels in the place. Partially insured.

R. C. RIDGWAY, of No. 218 South Front-street, had 4,000 barrels in the place. Fully insured.

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & Co., of No. 206 South Front-street, had 436 barrels in the place, valued at $50,000. Fully insured.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, of No. 126 Walnut-street, had 250 barrels in the place. Insured for $26,000, not fully covering the loss.

J. B. & M. WILLIAMS, of Boston, had 700 barrels in the place. Fully insured in Boston companies.

H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD, of No. 114 South Front-street, had 2,100 barrels in the place. Fully insured.

GEORGE WHITELEY, of No. 107 Walnut-street, had 200 barrels in the place, worth $250 a barrel. Insured for $17,500.

THOMAS DILLON, of No. 340 South Fourth-street, had 200 barrels in the place. Insured.

WARE & SCHMITZ, of Nos. 3 and 5 Granite-street, had 50 barrels in the place. Not insured. Loss, $2,000.

HENRY BOHLEN & Co., of No. 221 South Fourth-street, had 1,500 barrels in the place. Fully insured.

WILLIAM BRICE & Co., Water-street, between Walnut and Chestnut, had a heavy stock in the place. Fully insured.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, of No. 1,310 Chestnut-street, had 250 barrels in the place. Insured for about $30,000.

A. G. CATHERWOOD, of Nos. 110 and 112 North Second-street, had an insurance of $10,000 on his stock in the place.

S. WALLEY & Co., of No. 1,114 Market-street, had an insurance of $5,000 on their stock in the place.

WOODSIDE & STADIGER, of No. 407 Arch-street, had an insurance of $5,000 on their stock in the place.

CASPER HEFT, of No. 235 North Third-street, had an insurance of $5,000 on his stock in the place.

JOHN GIBSON'S SONS & CO. send the following note:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

We beg leave to state that we had no goods stored in PATTERSON'S warehouse, destroyed by fire last night. Very truly,

JOHN GIBSON'S SONS & CO.

THE INSURANCES.

The following is a general summary of the insurances upon the property in the destroyed building, with the names of the agencies through which they were effected:

By the agency of SABINE & ALLEN, northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets:

Queen	$60,000	Atlantic	$20,000
Metropolitan	51,000	Republic	25,000
Merchants'	30,000	Maryland	25,000
Prov. Wash.	25,000		
Total			[illegible]

By the agency of EVANS & HARE, No. 431 Walnut-street:

Albany City	$30,000	Connecticut	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	15,000	Reading	10,000
Firemen's	15,000		
Total			[illegible]

By the agency of PREVOST & HERRING, No. 107 South Third-street, in the Imperial of London:

H. S. Hannis & Co.	$64,000	H. & H. C. Van Beil	$12,000
R. C. Ridgway	37,000	A. J. Catherwood	10,000
H. Wallace & Co.	37,500	S. Whalley & Co.	5,000
Joseph F. Tobias & Co.	30,000	Woodside & Stadiger	5,000
H. & H. W. Catherwood	30,000	Casper Heft	5,000
		Bernard Corr	2,000
Total			[illegible]

By the agency of KINGSLAND & HAWLEY, No. 411 Walnut-street:

Citizens'	$30,000	Hide and Leather	$22,500
Commerce, Albany	12,000	Capital City	5,000
Merchants', Chicago	15,000	Lenox	5,000
Cleveland	15,000		
Total			[illegible]

By the agency of THOS. G. LANCASTER, northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut:

Pacific	$40,000	Howard	$10,000
Fulton	10,000	Ams. Firemen's	5,000
Relief	15,000	Buffalo Fire and Marine	11,000
Excelsior	22,000	Western	25,000
Mercantile	2,000		
Total			$140,000

By the agency of DUY & WOOD, southwest corner Third and Walnut streets:

United States, Baltimore	$25,000	Hope	$15,000
Buffalo City	20,000	Baltic	10,000
Glens Falls	17,500	Independent	24,000
Total			[illegible]

By the agency of WILLIAM ARROTT, No. 117 South Fourth-street:

Niagara	$30,000	Firemen's Fund	$5,000
Lorillard	27,500	Commonwealth	10,000
Ætna, N. Y.	5,000	Corn Exchange	5,000
Total			$82,500

By the agency of JOHN WILSON, Jr., & BRO., No. 121 South Fourth-street:

North American	$25,000	City	$10,000
Merchants'	31,000	Atlantic	5,000
Total			$71,000

By the agency of SCULL & NEWBOLD, No. 430 Walnut-street:

Pacific	$40,000	Merch'ts' and Manufacturers'	15,000
National	10,000		
Total			$65,000

By the agency of JAMES J. BOSWELL & Co., southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets:

Ætna, Hartford	$53,000	Narragansett	$3,000
Phenix, Hartford	27,000		
Total			$83,000

By the agency of WILLIAM D. SHERRERD & Co., No. 222 Walnut-street:

Hartford	$22,000	North British	$12,000
Home, New-York	22,000		
Total			$56,000

By the agency of JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets:

Home, N. H.	$20,000	Springfield	$20,000
Yonkers	[illegible]		
Total			$75,000

By the agency of E. FRACSSEN, No. 210 South Fourth-street:

Market, New-York	$5,000	Irving, New-York	$5,000
Total			$10,000

By the agency of GEORGE WOOD, No. 228 Walnut-street:

Royal $132,500

By the agency of ATWOOD SMITH, Exchange Building:

Liverpool and London $100,000

By Philadelphia companies:

Anthracite, Phila.	$22,500	Insurance Company of North America	$117,500
Reliance	30,000	Pennsylvania Fire	[illegible]
American, Phila.	17,000	State of Penn.	[illegible]
Girard	14,000	Delaware Mutual	[illegible]
Franklin	5,000	Union Mutual	[illegible]
Fame	20,000	Enterprise, Phila.	[illegible]
Phœnix, Phila.	10,000		
Total			$440,000

This gives a total insurance of $2,260,000 on the stock destroyed.

To JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, insurance agent, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, we are indebted for a list of insurances in which the following additional risks are given:

North American, of New-York	$10,000
Republic, New-York	[illegible]
Charter Oak, of Hartford	17,000
Fire Association (on building)	5,000
Total	$57,000

To WM. D. SHERRERD & Co., No. 222 Walnut-street, we are also indebted for a list of insurances in which the following additional risks are given:

Norwich, Conn.	$10,000	Buffalo City	$20,000
Total			$30,000

This makes the grand total $2,377,000.

The following are the insurances in the Royal of Liverpool and London, as furnished by the agency of GEO. WOOD:

H. S. Hannis & Co.	$62,000	Batty & Bold	$4,000
R. C. Ridgway	14,000	Geo. Whitely	9,000
Edward Carr	7,000	H. Wallace & Co.	20,000
H. & H. W. Catherwood	27,000	J. F. Tobias & Co.	5,000
		Barney Carr	2,500
Total			$132,500

H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD, of No. 114 South Front-street, lose 2,100 barrels of fine whisky, which is insured as follows: Merchants', of Baltimore, $15,000; Imperial, $30,000; National, of Baltimore, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000; Corn Exchange, of New-York, $4,000; Royal, $27,000; Liverpool and London, $5,000; Niagara, of New-York, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $7,000; Maryland, of Baltimore, $5,000; Norwich, $5,000; Buffalo City, $25,000; Queen, $10,000; Metropolitan, of New-York, $10,000; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Providence, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $5,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $25,000; Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, $20,000. Total, $217,500, which will about cover their loss.

To the insurance agency of SABINE & ALLEN, northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, we are indebted for valuable assistance in making out the above list of insurances.

TOTAL LOSS.

In the confusion which such a conflagration causes, it is impossible to give the exact definite loss of property occasioned; but from close inquiry and comparison of data, we are assured that the total loss will reach from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

The building, cost to erect $500,000, is now valued at about $1,000,000, and is insured to about this latter amount in the Green Tree, Girard, Fire Association, and other companies in this city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾. Erie Railway shares 19¾; Illinois Centrals 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 5—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon for Refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 83¾. Stocks steady. Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard is quiet and steady. Pork is firm at 101s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 5.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £156,000 sterling since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. It shows an increase of the amount of bullion in vault of 7,000,000f. since the last report.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾; Erie Railway shares 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 72f. 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 5—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Petroleum easier at 51¼f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 88⅛ for the old issue.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 5—Evening.

Cotton, on the spot, closed at 152f. for Tres Ordinaire.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR firm at $5 50@$7 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active; sales of No. 1 at $1 40½@$1 42; No. 2, $1 33½@$1 35; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at $1 34½ seller August. CORN advancing; sales at 89c.@90½c.; in the afternoon 89c. was bid for No. 2, seller last half of August, but 90c. was asked. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firmer; No. 2, 93c.@94c. BARLEY firmer and quiet; No. 2 nominally $1 30@$1 32. HIGHWINES quiet and easier at $1 04@$1 05. PROVISIONS firm. PORK higher; sales at $32 75@$34. LARD, 19c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13½c.@14c.; HAMS at 17c.@17½c.; Rough Sides 16c.@16½c. CATTLE steady at $4 60@$5 for Cows, $5 40@$6 12 for good steers. LIVE HOGS quiet at $8 60@$9 40 for fair to medium; $9 50@$10 for extra. FREIGHTS steady and active. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 6,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR—Low grades in good demand; Superfine, $4 75@$5 10; Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Triple Extra, $6 75@$7. WHEAT active for choice, other kinds dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 22; Prime to strictly Prime Red, $1 25@$1 35; Choice to Fancy Red, $1 40@$1 50; Prime to Choice White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN advancing, Mixed, in bulk, 70c.@75c.; White, 75c.@80c.; Common Yellow, in sacks, 85c.; Choice, 88c.; White, 91c.@94c. OATS firmer; New Mixed, in bulk, 52c.@54c.; New Mixed, in sacks, 48½c.@54c.; New White, 58c.@55c. Old Mixed, 60c.@62c.; Fancy White, 65c. RYE steady; Prime New, 95c. WHISKY steady at $1 05@$1 07. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $34@$34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c. LARD quiet; Choice, tierce, 19c.; Keg, 20½c. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6 75. LIVE HOGS active at $8@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 31,500 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. FREIGHTS—13c.@13½c. on Wheat, 11c.@11½c. on Corn, 7½c. on Oats, to New-York; taken at inside figures, asking outside quotations. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 42½; 7,000 bushels do. at $1 43; 7,500 bushels Racine, by sample, at $1 43; 7,300 bushels Spring, by sample, at $1 41; No. 2 Chicago nominal at $1 41. CORN dull and firm; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 93c., part to arrive; 24,000 bushels Kiln-dried at 95c. OATS nominal; asking 65c., with no buyers. RYE nominally $1 20. BARLEY entirely nominal. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at $1 05. PORK firm at $34 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 19c.@19½c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand and market steady; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52, and 14,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 52. CORN unchanged; sales 5,800 bushels No. 1 kiln-dried, at $1 05, and 1,200 bushels Illinois at $1 03. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—37,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,560,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—13,800 bushels Wheat, 2,045,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Aug. 5.

COTTON nominal, with no sales; receipts, 112 bales; exports, 1,302 bales. GOLD, 135¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 148½; New-York Sight, ¼@⅜ premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 62; Double Extra, $6 50. CORN $1 05 for White. OATS, 65c.@68c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $20@$21. PORK, $35 25. BACON—A retail trade only; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD, 20c.@21c. for tierce; 22c.@23c. for keg. SUGAR dull; Common, 11½c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES—Prime fermenting, 65c. WHISKY easier at $1 15@$1 17. COFFEE, 15½c. for Fair, and 16½c.@18½c. for Prime.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in good demand at full rates. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 85c.@87c. OATS in good demand at 48c.@65c., the latter for prime White. RYE dull at 95c.@$1 00. TOBACCO in good demand; sales for two days, 714 hhds. at $11@$34. WHISKY unsettled; sales at $1 05@$1 06. PROVISIONS unchanged. PORK held at $33 50. Bulk MEATS, 14c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Sides. BACON, 15¼c.@19c., with no sales. LARD quiet at 19¼c., with no demand. EXCHANGE dull.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

COTTON dull; receipts, none; exports, 66 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$6. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. CORN, 95c. OATS, 58c.@60c. for New; 75c. for Old. PORK, $35. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c., Sides, 19¼c.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 5.

WHEAT steady; Extra White Winter, $1 60; No. 1 White Winter, $1 70; No. 2 White Winter, $1 46; No. 1 Amber, $1 45. CORN, 95c. OATS, 65c. for New.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 5.

TURPENTINE, 38c. for Spirits, and $2 70@$3 for Crude. ROSIN active at $1 70@$1 90. TAR advanced 25c.; sales at $2 70@$3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 5.

COTTON quiet; sales, 57 bales; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; receipts 46 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 5.

COTTON—Very little doing; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 20 bales; Middlings, 31½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 5.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 31 bales; exports, 305 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR steady but unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 70@$1 75. LEGAL TENDERS, 74.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Foggy	60
Halifax	N.	Clear	70
Portland	—	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	N. N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Raining	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Raining	71
Wilmington	N.	Raining	[illegible]
Washington	W.	Hazy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Clear	70
Richmond	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	E. N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	—	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	—	Cloudy	[illegible]
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	—	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	E. N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	W.	Clear	[illegible]
St. Louis	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	—	—	[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

It needs only the vision of a discriminating eye to discover the superiority of KNOX'S hats over all others. Hence their great popularity, and the rush that is constantly making to the famous hat emporium at No. 212 Broadway. Americans are an observing people, and the characteristics of the Knox Hat are too marked ever to be overlooked or lost sight of.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Union ..... July 24 .. Bremen ..... New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick ..... Aug. 5 .. New-York .. Antwerp.
City of Washington ..... Aug. 7 .. New-York .. Liverpool.
Denmark ..... Aug. 7 .. New-York .. Liverpool.
Europa ..... Aug. 7 .. New-York .. London.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way ..... 5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central ..... 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners ..... 5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven ..... 5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport ..... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way ..... 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail ..... 5 P. M.
South, Through ..... 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way ..... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver ..... 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. ..... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*—Geo. Roberts, John C. Kyle and daughter, Henry Fontaine, John Penelly, Henry A. Lowe, T. J. Hilton, O. H. Middleberger, Mrs. Wyly, Miss M. A. Cheeseman, Jas. A. Miller, Mrs. W. Shirley, H. W. Bigelow, Mrs. A. G. Norcross, J. Parrish.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana.—Hon. A. Graham Dunlop, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, Mrs. Graham Dunlop and maid, Miss Graham Dunlop, Count Campo Alegre and lady, His Excellency Narciso de la Escosura, Enrique de Arantave, Joaquin Calvo and lady, José Nunez, Walter Ritchie, Manl. H. Calvet, H. R. Bishop, J. P. Ferwald, Enrique Carrasco and servant, Angel Morales, Joaquin Arrue, Samuel McIntyre, Edward H. Wright, Wm. Reddin.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool.*—S. P. Pardessus and wife, Master Pardessus, Mr. Perard, Mr. Sylvester and wife, Miss Sylvester, Mr. McMillan and wife, R. Fletcher, James Dee, Thomas Dee, George Slampee, W. D. Power, Rev. John Holday, E. Bebbington and wife, J. R. Cummings, Mr. Stewart, Francis S. Smith, W. Rostedge, C. D. Guiggan, Miss Guiggan, Miss Gallagher, Alfred Ware, George Gates, W. Meeks, Mrs. Stevenson, Master W. Stevenson, Mary Shaw, Arthur Grant, G. J. Keenan, J. B. Ely, R. Kelly, F. Loon, L. Myrer, James Bennington.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen.*—Michael Vogel, Max Schottenfels, Gust. Vintschger, A. Wassermann and family, Marie Falge and child, John Bengstorff, John Vogts, Marie Kuhnel, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Dr. M. Camville, Antoine Baun, Jule de Villeneuve, Emil Rieoux, G. Stein, Charles Fritze, J. W. Triebner and family, Aug. Thomas, John E. Graber, Marie Wach, G. Stern.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 5 01 | Sun sets ..... 7 10 | Moon rises 3 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ..... 6 37 | Gov. Island ..... 7 26 | Hell Gate ..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Siberia, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Beverly, Peirce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eagle, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fairfax, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand.

Brigs George F., (Br.,) Wright, Bear River, N. S., Haney & Parker; Lebanon, (Br.,) Stephens, Cork for orders, C. F. Bulley; Argo, (Br.,) Creighton, Mahone Bay, G. A. Phillips & Collins; John Richards, (Br.,) Roach, Sheath Harbor, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aquin, Morrison & Bartow; Tiber, (Br.,) Keating, Cow Bay, via Halifax, Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Walter Scott, (Br.,) Sypher, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (N. G.,) Leist, Bremen July 21, via Havre 24th, with mdse. and 224 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced westerly winds during the whole passage; July 28 to 30 had heavy head seas, weather foggy and much rain; 28th, lat. 43 42, lon. 38 00, passed a National steamer bound west; 30th, lat. 41 08, lon. 32 21, passed bark Caroline, (N. G.,) bound west; Aug. 3, lat. 41 44, lon. 66 46, passed steamship America, hence for Bremen; same time, passed a Cunard steamer bound east.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown 22, with mdse. and 658 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 22, lat. 51 10, lon. 11 11, passed a four-masted steamer bound E.; same time saw a Cunard steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 50 40, lon. 19 41, passed a German steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 43 11, lon. 56 33, exchanged signals with ship E. W. Stetson, hence for London; Aug. 1, lat. 41 28, lon. 63 42, exchanged signals with ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool July 23, and Queenstown 24th, via Boston Aug. 4, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz July 28, via Havana Aug. 1, with mdse. and 37 passengers to F. Alexandre & Co.

Ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) Gotzer, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 160 passengers to order. July 6, lat. 51, lon. 27, experienced a heavy westerly gale, lasting 48 hours, during which lost and split sails, &c., had fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Ship Chinaman, (of London,) Fenton, Shanghae April 9, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather almost the entire passage; passed Cape of Good Hope June 13; St. Helena 28, and crossed the equator July 5, in lon. 31.

Ship Dr. Barth, (N. G.,) Rockwold, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 185 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had one death on the passage; has been 4 weeks to the westward of the Banks, with light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Mariana III., (Port.,) Telia, Lisbon 30 ds., with corkwood, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, New-Orleans 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Antal, (Aust.,) Kovacich, Leghorn 55 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Munzinger & Pitsipio. Passed Gibraltar June 25, and has had fine weather since.

Bark Bremen, (N. G.,) Bullerdick, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 246 passengers to Thiele, Melz & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Schiump zu Lulle, (N. G.,) Tebbens, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with rosewood to F. G. Guimaraes & Co. Left one man sick in hospital at Rio Janeiro; crossed the equator June 27, in lon. 40 00; July 24, lat. 27 41, lon. 46, passed the hull of a brig, loaded with lumber, water logged and abandoned; had no masts standing; her name was on the quarter, but so defaced could not make it out.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Serpentine, (Ital.,) Verona, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Delmont Locke, (of Bangor,) Cochran, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Wm. H. Walker—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Alberto, (Ital.,) Siotti, Naples May 9, with sulpher, &c., to order. Passed Gibraltar June 4, and since had light, variable winds and fine weather.

Schr. Jessie Clark, (of Camden, N. J.,) Clark, Indianola, Texas, 23 ds., with hides and wool to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had very light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, San Salvador 26 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Para 22 ds., with rubber, hides, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cameo, (of Mystic,) Dennison, Yorktown, Va., 6 ds., with timber, &c., for Deep River, Conn.

Schr. Matilda Franklin, Ryder, George's Banks, with fish to master.

Schr. Valthea, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Holmes, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Wave, Frothingham, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. George Washington, Forbes, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Davis, Bangor, with lumber; is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Anna E. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, with lumber to E. C. Smith.

Schr. Australia, McCready, Virginia.
Schr. Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. Clara H. Cowart, Covington, Virginia.
Schr. Ida McCabe, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Rappahannock, Lawson, New-Haven.
Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Greenport.
Schr. J. L. Mabee, Davis, Northport.
Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. Hase, McGindley, Greenwich.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. Geo. S. Page, Jones, Northport.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.
Schr. Juliet, Snow, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Signal, Willetts, Bridgeport.
Schr. Veranda, Pender, Branford.
Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Jones, Northport.
Schr. R. Diamond, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. James K. Polk, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ceres, Hall, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Sallie Vail, Dickson, Trenton, for Fall River.
Schr. Wm. H. Kensel, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. Little Hannah, Small, Trenton, for Salem.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Baker, Hartford.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Rev. Chase, Ball, Fall River.
Schr. Rose, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Isaac Van Zandt, Pitts, Newport.
Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.
Schr. Essex, Howard, Cold Spring.
Schr. Amelia, Davis, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Ann Eldredge, Hickman, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Donau, for Bremen; Siberia, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Iquique, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Sld. schr. Sarah B. Strong, for Delaware City.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 4.—Passed out of the Capes, brig Catherine, for Jamaica.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 4, A. M.—Arr. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; schrs. Harper and Romeo, Bangor for New-York; Champion, Calais for do.; Loduskia, Ellsworth for do.; William S. Doughten, Lamartine, and Mary Rogers, Boston for Philadelphia; Edward H. Furber, do. for Washington, D. C.; Alquizar, Calais for New-Bedford; Lake, Rockland for New-York; A. K. Woodward, Ellsworth for Providence; Emma B. Graham, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) schrs. Dwight Davidson, Chilion, Mary Louisa, G. A. Hayden, Rachel Seaman, Phoenix, S. S. Lewis, and Emma B. Graham.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Cld. bark Santon, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Black Hawk, for New-York, and Golden Horn, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

5th.—Arr. James Guthrie, New-York; M. A. Dixon, Callao; Mameluke, Guatemala.

Sld. National Eagle and Martha Jackson, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Cld. steamer Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Treasure, Arnold, hence for Providence, ran ashore on Middle Channel Reef, Hell Gate, this A. M. She was hauled off by the steamtug Gorgas, and towed to Riker's Island.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The schooner S. and M. D. Scull, from Philadelphia with coal for Chelsea, went ashore on Chatham Bar last night. It is expected she will get off soon.

Spoken, &c.

Bismarck—Bark, from Antwerp for Montreal, July 5, lat. 51, lon. 24.

Colorado—Ship, from Calcutta for New-York, July 19, lat. 19 21, lon. [illegible].

C. S. Bushnell—Schr., from New-Orleans for Genoa, July 17, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Honduras—Br. bark, hence for Buenos Ayres, July 24, lat. 34 14, lon. 67 32.

Bridgeport—Bark, from Mobile for Boston, Aug. 1, off Montauk Point.

Ben. Bowlin—Schr., from Georgia for St. Kitts, July 29, lat. 30 30, lon. 67 50.

Foreign Ports.

At San Salvador, July 22, schr. Easton, (of Boston,) for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Para, July 3, schr. C. C. Moody, for New-York, ldg.; brig Salinas, do., do.

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

An article that has received the confidence of such men as SIDNEY E. MORSE, Sr., and indorsed so strongly by him may be relied upon:

NO. 5 WEST FIFTIETH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., No. 161 William-st.:

GENTLEMEN: Your Darby's Prophylactic Fluid has been used by my family for years for burns, diseases of the throat, and as a purifier of foul air, and they cannot be content without it. I send you $4 for a dozen bottles. SIDNEY E. MORSE.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF FANS! COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.